CERIES.

unch ever served

CENTRAL RAILROAD. st., and foot of Twenty-second-sc. lark-st., southeast corner of Ran-| Leave. | Arrive. fr Line) 5.00 a. m. 7.30 p. m. odation 4.00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 19:00 a. m. 19:00 p. m. 19:00 p. m. 19:00 a. m. 19:00 p. m. 19:00 *9.00 a. m. *7:30 p. m. +9.00 p. m. *6:30 a. m.

iay Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily. & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st. # Fast Ex. | 12:30 p. m. | 3:30 p. m. |
aid Ex. | 9:00 a. m. | 8:05 p. m. |
d 4. Texas. | 9:00 p. m. | 4:05 p. m. |
st Express | 4:000 a. m. | 4:05 p. m. |
9:00 p. m. | 7:40 a. m. |
R. R. Ex. | 9:00 a. m. | 8:05 p. m. |
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0 ash ton Ex. | 9:00 p. m. | 9:20 a. m. |
0 ash ton Ex. | 12:30 p. m. |
0 ash ton Ex. | 12:30 p. m. | 9:20 a. m. |

& MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. Arrive. 6:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 5:40 p. m. 11:10 a. m. 110:20 p. m. \$5:40 a. m. AUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILEOAD, her Madison and Canal-sis. Ticket flark-st., opposite Sherman House,

8:25 a. m. * 7:30 p. m. and Minne * 5:00 p. m. * 4:00 p. m. soota Thro * 9:15 p. m. * 17:00 a. m. * S CENTRAL RAILROAD.
e-st. and foot of Twenty-secon
121 Randolph-st., near Clark. 8:40 a. m. *8:45 p. m. s 8:45 p. m. s 9:30 p. m. s 9:35 p

NGTON & OUINCY RAILROAD c-st., ir flana-av., and Sixteenth-is ixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 depote. 6 & Sloux; 7:22 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 6 & Sloux; 9:30 a. m. 8:345 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 8:55 a. m. 7:55 a. m. 8:55 a. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:35 p. m.

x. Saturday. 2 Ex. Monday. ND CHICAGO LINE. Clark-st. Palmer House, Grand ot exposition Building. an Drawt Cars, to change... 8:50 a. m. 8:10 a. m.)
- Pullman om sieepCars... 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m.
the hotel cars to New York. PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

8:45 a. m. 5:25 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 9:30 a. m. ger. 6:40 a. m. 6:30 p. m. 4:30 a. m. 5:00 a. m. FATNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Leave. | Arrive. 9:00 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 16:30 a. m. 3:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 5:05 a. m. 5:05 p. m.

E & OHIO RAILBOAD. exposition Building, foot of Mon-ces: 83 Clark-st., Paimer House, Depot (Exposition Building). Leave, Arrive.

* 8:52 a. m. \$ 8:10 a. m.

* 5:08 p. m. \$ 8:10 p. m.

* 9:55 p. m. \$ 8:40 a. m. indays excepted. LAND & PACIFIC BAILBOAN Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket ark-st., Sherman House. NAVIGATION.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

2,403

RIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

1874. ||

Hayes,
Rep....
Campbell,
Dem.
Careta,
Rep....
Campbell,
Dom....

910 1,114 1,274 1,949 614 889 808 1,826 4,549 3,437 6,534 6,269 4,235 2,405 4,637 4,806

10,308 7,905 13,313 14,850 7,905 13,313

906 1,850 931 1,618 1,680 1,588 2,743 3,785 1,208 1,327 1,505 2,612 2,147 2,084 3,310 3,538 343 1,727 1,438 1,675 1,179 1,177 2,284 1,783

2,290

1,537

VOLUME XXXI.

ART SALE. TO-NIGHT'S Art Sale,

At the Exposition Building, com-mences at 7:30 p. m., with No. 490 of the catalogue. ART BUYERS

Should remember the chance for great bargains in splendid paintings. EXAMINE THE PAINTINGS BY

HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

THE CANADA Madison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin,

is among its customers the LEADING JOBBING IOUSES in the West—a sufficient guarantee of the UPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, STYLE, AND ULLITY of its goods, and of LOW PRICES. Largest display of Seal and Mink Sacques, Nova cotia Mink Sets, etc., etc. Fine Fur Trimmings a specialty.

A large and well-assorted stock of Buffalo, Wolf, and other Sleigh Robes.

Any goods made to order at shortest notice.

BEAK & BUCHER URS Mink and Sealskin Sacques. Furs of every description. Best goods. Lowest prices at J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st.

LEGAL. In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York—In Equity.

OHN STRAITON, Assignee in Bankruptcy, etc., Complainant, vs. PHORRE MYERS, REBECCA NYERS, ARTHUR J. MYERS, RACHEL BENRING, and ARTHUR L. LEVY, Defendants.

Myrss, Asthur J. Myrss, Rachel Berrino, and Asthur L. Levy, Defendants.

On reading and filing the affidavit of "Edward Salomon, and upon the bill of complaint filed in this sction, and the return of the Marshal to the subpersa issued herein, it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the above entitled suit is brought to enforce a claim against certain property within the Southern District of New York, and that the above-named defendants, Arthur J. Myers and Arthur L. Levy, are not inhabitants of nor found within said District, and have not voluntarily appeared thereto:

Now, on motion of Salomon & Burke, Complainant's solicitors, it is ordered that the said Arthur J. Myers and Arthur L. Levy appear, plead, answer, or demur to the Complainant's bill of complaint filed herein at the Clerk's office of this Court, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December, A. D. 1876, and that, if practicable, this order be served on said Arthur J. Myers and Arthur L. Levy wherever found, personally; also, that this order be served upon the person or persons in charge of said property, if any there be, and that this order be published in The Chicaso Thibunus and in the New York Daily Times,—published respectively in Chicago and in New York, once a week for six successive weeks, which publication shall stand in place of personal service of this order if such personal service is not practicable. [Signed] Alex's S. JOHNSON, A copy:

JOHN I. DAVENDERT, Clerk. A copy: JOHN I. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR \$4. SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for December, now

DR. HOLLAND'S NEW NOVEL.

"NICHOLAS MINTURN." The scene of the story is laid on the banks of the ludson. The hero is a young man who has been ways "tied to a woman's apron strings," and is slways "tied to a woman's apron strings," and is left by the death of his mother to drift on the cur-rent of life, with a fortune, but without a purpose. The August, September, and October numbers, with the beginning of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," will be given to every new subscriber who requests them, and whose subscription begins with the No-sember number.

Subscription price, \$4 a year. Subscribe with he nearest booksellen or send check or P. O. order. SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

TO RENT

INTHE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW. Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY
RAILBOAD COMPAST,
CHICAGO, NOV. 17, 1876.

NOTICE—A meeting of Stockholders in this
Company will be held at the office of the Company,
if Chicago, Monday, Dec. 11, 1876, at 11 o'clock
a.m., for the purpose of laying before stockholders
the action of the Directors in acquiring St. Louis,
Book Island & Chicago Railroad, and for such other
basiness as may legally come before the meeting.

AMOS T. HALL, Secretary.

PER CENT. Very choice loans on first-class business property at SEVEN; \$3,000 and \$1,000 at 8.
3CUDDER & MASON, 107-108 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

In sums of \$15.000 and upward on choice inside real state. Smaller sums at 5 per cent. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

South Park ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the fifth installment of the South Park Assessment, with the accrued interest, is due and payable at the office of the Commission, 87 Deathers, etc. W. L. GREENLEAF, Collector.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
PARREAMES, MORSE & OC.
111 & 119 Lake St., Chicago. THE RIDDLE.

Increasing Obscurity Precursing the Dawn of Its Solution.

Florida Now Considered the Most Doubtful of the Doubtful States.

The Democrats in Possession of **Enough Back Counties to** Affect the Result.

Carry Louisiana by a Large Majority.

Democratic Figures Which

A Glimpse at the Infinite Obstruction Promised if Hayes Be Counted In.

Hayes' Majority in Illinois Officially Ascertained to Be 18,013.

A Chapter on the Progress of the Reform Movement in Mississippi.

How a Republican Majority of 17,000 Was Overcome in "the Black Belt."

FLORIDA.

THE MOST DOUBTFUL STATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
WASHINGTON D. C., Nov. 19.—Florida still
continues to be considered by the Republicans who have the best source of information the most doubtful of the doubtful States. The assurances of the Democrats that they have carsurances of the Democrats that they have carried the State, and the urgency with which they insist upon an immediate count of the returns, before all have been received from the back counties, convince the Republicans that the attempts of the Democrats to corrupt the County Canvassers may have proved successful. The Republicans in Florida do not propose to allow the Democrats to press the count until after a careful examination of the returns has been possible, and until some, at least, of the been possible, and until some, at least, of the numerous charges of fraud have been thorough-

ly investigated placed here upon the Democratic demand for a commencement of the count before the returns from remote parishes are received is, that it is a device to develop the exact Republican major-ity in counties which have forwarded their reurns. The districts still out are, in fact, in Democratic hands, and a required manipulation of the boxes might possibly be secured. The Republicans have adopted measures by which they hope to ascertain the real state of these withheld returns at the time the polls closed, and in some cases they have already secured the

the State, made up from duplicate poll-lists received from forty-seven parishes, and ten parishes estimated by registration this year and the vote of 1874, is as follows: For Governor, Nichols, 84,203; Packard, 76,112: total, 160,224; total vote for Treasurer in 1874, GOV. STEARNS' ASSUMPTION. To the Western Associated Press. TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 19 .- There is reasonable ground for believing that Gov. Stearns will assume that the State Board has no power to can-

sume that the State Board has no power to canvass the Electoral vote, but that the power resides in the Governor. This assumption will permit the Governor to decide all issues pertaining to the canvass and issue certificates to whichever of the Electors he decides are elected. His assumption is based upon the fact that the act creating the Returning Board does not use the word "Electors" in giving the list of officers whose vote the Board shall canvass. The power to canvass this vote, not being specifically conferred upon the Board, he contends resides in him, as he is required by a United States law to issue Electors' certificates, and must canvass the vote in order that he may decide who are; entitled to certificates. iton, of Maryland; ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; J. W. Chapman, of lowa; Charles Gibson, of Missouri; J. B. Jeffery and W. K. Sullivan, of Chicago.

SHORT-HAND. The gentlemen here at the request of the President, and also those here sent by Republican that this claim is set up, and contend that the word "Electors" is not used in the act referred word "Electors" is not used in the act referred to, simply because Electors are included under the head of "State officers," which expression is used in the act. The Democratic Committee waited on the Governor and notified him that if he contemplated such step they would ask permission to file a protest. He stated that they should have opportunity to do so, and this morning informed them by letter that he should be pleased if they would forward in writing whatever they had to say upon the subject. This is considered an intimation that he intends to move in the matter without delay. Elaborate opinions are being prepared on organizations from States other than Louisiana have determined, they say, to secure a full stenographic report of all the proceedings and evidence before the Returning Board, so that an impartial statement may be given to the public and sent to the President. They have also determined to change their committee of five from time to time, so that all their mem-bers may observe the mode of proceeding and the appearance and character of the witnesses

club. He refused, and was taken by them from his house about half a mile in the

woods, where several more men seized him and bull-dosed him with cowhides. The Clerk of the Supervisor of Registration, P. C. Bittler, was killed in the same parish one night last week. Particulars are meagre, but he was shot from the bushes

THE LAST WHITE REPUBLICAN "WARNED."

James Degray, about the only white Repub-ican who has been able to stay in East

Feliciana through all the troubles, was shot last

Wednesday in the forehead, but the ball glanced

and he will recover. He was a United States

Deputy Marshal, and it was suspected, proba-bly with truth, that he was collecting evidence in regard to the recent election.

The statements sent to some of the Northern papers that hundreds of affidavits are being made of intimidation, etc., which are to be counted by the Returning Board as votes, are

almost too absurd to need contradiction. There

is of course, no law for such a proceeding, and no such intention. Affidavits are being made.

and evidence to substitute them will be forth coming, to prove intimidation at many of the polls in the State, and the Board will be asked

to reject the votes at such polls, which it has power to do; but it will not be asked to declare votes cast which were not

cast, and which it has not the power to do.

Both parties will make contests under the law.

THE RETURNING BOARD will to-morrow decide whether to hear Mather

Zacharie, counsel for the Democratic party, in

upport of his protest to the jurisdiction of the

Board; further as to whether they will not fill the existing vacancy; still further as to whether they shall commence the count immediately, or

whether they shall wait until all the returns are in. Gen. Anderson is understood to favor an immediate commencement and probably that course will be pursued. No further figures than those sent heretofore can be given, but it

can be said with tolerable certainty that the de

cision of the Board as to the legitimacy of the

shot-gun and cowhide argument as an election

ring agency will affect the result in the State

FIGURES WHICH, IF TRUE, ELECT TILDEN.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—The total vote of

What the first decision of the Board might be he could only conjecture, and when he had heard the evidence upon which they would base their decision he would be better prepared to give an opinion. tend the meetings of the Board; and I take this occasion to express my thanks for the courteous terms of this invitation, my deep sense of the importance of your proceedings, and my confident hope that they will be so conducted as to convince the public mind of the justice of your finding. Very respectfully yours, have made arrangements whereby they can all at one time or another be present at the delib-erations of the Board. All these Northern

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1876.

RETURNS FILED.

The Secretary of the Board reported that election returns from thirty-five parishes had been filed with him. There are yet returns from thirty-six parishes to arrive. The question was raised as to whether the Board could begin the compilation and canvass until all of the returns had been received. It was determined, however, to commence on Monday, the 20th inst., and to take up the parishes either alphabetically or by Congressional Districts.

Col. Zacharie, Chairman of the Democratic Committee on Elections and Returns, requested to know whether the presence of connsel representing Democratic candidates would be allowed during the deliberations of the Board. The President replied that only in cases where disputed points arose would counsel for both parties be called in. He added that counsel would be permitted to inspect the returns when they were opened, and in order to see whether they had been tampered with. gentlemen evince a sincere desire to learn the true condition of affairs here, and especially do they seek to get at the truth in regard to the alleged proscription and social ostracism of Northern people who come South. They pay their own hotel bills, and generally have avoided being captured by the hospitality dodge, which has been played upon certain army officers and former Congressional Committees sent here with marked effect—notably the Phelps-Foster-Potter detachment of the Wheeler Committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A large number of negro refugees are here from East Feliciana, and more are arriving every day. Among others is an old man named Ezekiel Bittles, whose back is one mass of bloody welts, the result of a terrible whipping which he received on the Saturday night before election. On that night some men came to his house to demand that he join a Democratic club. He refused, and was taken by them from WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19 .- It is a matter of surprise here that there was so much scratching done upon the State ticket in South Carolina, as shown by the returns of State Board of Can-vassers. The Republicans maintain that it will vassers. The Republicans maintain that it will be necessary to purge the returns as they have been tabulated for presentation to the Supreme Court, and that, notwithstanding the order of the Court, the State Board of Canvassers has not yet decided to surrender its judicial func-

THE ELECTORAL VOTE. officially canvassed gives the State to Hayes and Wheeler without inquiring into Democratic frauds and intimidation. The lowest majority for the Hayes Electors is 230, and the highest will be about 1,500. The scratching of the Electoral ticket was one of the tricks practiced on colored voters who could not read, and was one of the deceptions used to carry the State for Tilden. The result for Governor has not yet been fully canvassed. The official vote, how-ever, must decide, and even this, it matters not in whose favor it is, will be contested before the Supreme Court, as counsel for both sides have prepared exceptions to be filed in any event. The Legislature is the court of final resort for

The Legislature is the court of final resort for canvassing the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, in case either party chooses to carry the contest there.

The Figures.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 19.—Specials give the following result of the count of the Electoral vote of South Carolina: Republican Electors-at-Large—C. C. Bowen, 91,785; John Winsmith, 91,870. District Electors—T. B. Johnson, 91,889; Timothy Hurley, 91,196; W. B. Nash, 91,894; Wilson Cook, 91,432; William F. Myers, 91,890. Democratic Electors-at-Large—T. G. Barker, 90,896; Samuel McGowan, 90,737. District Electors—J. W. Harrington, 90,895; J. L. Ingraham, 90,798; William Wallace, 90,905; J. B. Irwin, 90,906; Robert Aldrich, 90,860.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Victory in South Carolina! The suspense, so far as the Electoral vote of the State is concerned, is over. The following is just received:

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 18—1:40 p. m.—To J. M. Edmunds: The Electoral vote has been officially canvassed by the Returning Board. The entire Hayes Electoral tiket is elected without any inquiry into Democratic frauds. The majority for the lowest Hayes Elector is 238.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 18.—The result of the tabulated returns of the county canvassers give

canvassing the votes for Governor and Lieuten

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 18 .- The result of the COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 18.—The result of the tabulated returns of the county canvassers give the State to the Hayes Electors by majorities ranging from 236 to 1,133. Counsel for the Democrats immediately filed exceptions to the aggregation on the ground of "irregularities, errors, and omissions" between managers' returns and the statements of the county canvassers, which they claim vitiates the above result. The Supreme Court will, it is understood, direct the Board in its duties as to the final count.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 18.—The State Board total, 160,224; total vote for Treasurer in 1874, 147,705; increase this year over 1874, 12,519. Nichols' majority over Packard of the votes polled, 8,090. Of the Tilden Electors five have a majority over the highest vote for Republicans of 9,249; the other two Tilden Electors have a majority of 7,036. The discrepancy in these majorities is caused by the omission of the names of five Hayes Electors from the Republican ticket in several parishes.

The following named gentlemen have left the city: Oswald Ottendorfer and F. R. Condid, of New York; C. W. Wooley, of Connecticut; Gen. J. C. McDonald and John Coburn, of Indiana; ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll and W. T. Hamilton, of Maryland; ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; J. W. Chapman, of Iowa; Charles Gibson, of Missouri; J. B. Jeffery and W. K. Sullivan, of Chicago.

THE PROGRAMME.

HOW HEAVEN AND EARTH WILL BE MOVED TO PREVENT REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Some suggestive hints as to the Democratic programme with respect to contesting the election if the two doubtful States shall be returned for Hayes are contained in the following extract from a letter which has been sent from this city by a promi-nent Democrat to a Northern Democrat in New

orleans:

1. Colorado has not yet been fully admitted a State. Her Constitution has not been approved by Congress, and, perhaps, may never be. Certainly, it will not be approved by a Democratic House, provided othe "s are frauduently counted in for Hayes.

2. Three El have been chosen on the Republican ticket who are ineligible,—one in Vermont, one in Rhode Island, and one in Oregon. If fraud be practiced elsewhere to such an extent as to count in Hayes, the Governor of Oregon, at least, will refuse to give his lame Elector a certinicate, and this would throw the election on the House.

3. The office of President, in the very nature of of our institutions, may be contested as well as that of a Congressman, rad of course Congress is the tribunal.

4. The office of Elector may also be contested before Congress, and that body decided, over twenty-five years ago, that it had authority to go behind the State seal in like investigations.

should have opportunitly to do so, and this mornium informed them by interest that he should be pleased by the plant to say upon the subject. This is considered an infunction that he intends to move in the matter without delay. Elaborate opinions are being proposed on both sides of the question.

There is none moreoment ordered in military derices to-sight. Precisely what it is cannot be accessabled. It is supposed that troops are got ing to some of the constead counties.

Warmarovo, D. C., Nov. 18.—There nother than the property of the plant of

possible for the reason that the Indian campaign is considered practically at an end. More orders of a similar character may follow if there should be any serious apprehension of disturbances. If necessary, there can be no doubt that the forts immediately contiguous to Washington—Fort Foote, Fort Washington, and Fort Whipple—will be garrisoned by at least 12,000 picked troops of the regular army.

at least 12,000 picked troops of the regular army.

THE NAVAL FORCE

now in commission, within telegraphic reach of Washington, stationed between Portland, Me., and New Orleans, is now larger, stronger, and more efficient than the fleet at the command of the United States at any one time during the late Rebellion. The recentvisit here of Admiral Trenchard, in command of the North Atlantic squadron, which comprises three vessels, was not without significance. He was specially ordered here by the Navy Department, and while nothing officially can be stated, it is understood that the purpose of his visit was to confer as to the present efficiency of his force, and as to the facility with which it could be stationed at different points.

There is no disposition on the part of the President to exaggerate the situation or to do anything which could intensify the public excitement, but the peace-loving men of the country can be certain that Gen. Grant has taken and will take all lawfur measures within his power to preserve the national peace, and to see to it that the laws be faithfully executed.

VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The Democrats in Virginia attempted to defeat Jorgensen, Republican, by resorting to a trick common in some of the Southern States. At Reams Station, where there is a majority of at least 200 Republicant of the Southern States. lican votes, the polls were not opened during the day. A letter received here from a thoroughly reliable source says the polls were not opened at the usual hour. At 2p. m. a messen-ger arrived at Petersburg with the information that, although it was election day, no election

that, although it was election day, no election was being held, and, as an excuse for this dereliction of duty on behalf of the Democrats who have charge of the voting-places in Virginia, one of the so-called conservative judges was said to be sick in bed, and

THE OTHER JUDGE REFUSED TO ACT with the remaining judge, who happens, unfortunately, to be a colored man. The Judge of the County Court of Dinwiddi, on representations being made to him that the aforesaid colored man was disqualified, sent another Republican to take his place, but, as is usual in such cases, took time enough to have it too late, and, consequently, upon arriving at Reams, it was found to be folly to attempt to organize and get in the votes of the precinct. But, in spite of all such tricks, Jorgensen was elected by over 1,000 majority.

RHODE ISLAND. THAT "INELIGIBLE" ELECTOR. PROVIDENCE, Nov. 19 .- Gov. Lippitt yester

day received the following telegram from Gen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—To Gov. Lippitt: It is reperted here, on authority of Mr. William Beach Lawrence, that one of the Republican Electors of Rhode Island is ineligible, and that the law of your State gives the office to the person having the highest vote who is qualified. Lawrence claims to be

Lawrence,	ere on anth	-To Gov. L ority of Mr. V	Villiam Beach						-
Rhode Islan	that one of	the Republica	in Electors of	Hancock		2,598	1,837	4,176	3,4
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arkay	1,575 1,384	1,818 2,197 1,416 1,541	1,815 2,040			1 8	1 2	-Sp	
inton		1,329 1,969	1,346 2,102 2,967 2,917	STATE OF STATE OF	100	133	45	27	2
ok	28,791 21,418 1,173 1,146	36, 893 39, 046	37,970 37,939	100		-00	son,	Dem	-
imberiand.	1,110 1,23	1, 140 1, 407	1,363 1,680 1,162 1,518						
Witt	2,962 087 1,798 1,575	1,931 1,174	1,937 1,909	Cass		993		1,654	1,2
uglas Page	1,554 1,25 1,521 874	1,762 1,428 2,129 1,276	1,743 1,644	Christian		1,842	2,034	3,489 1,667	2,5 1,1
gar wards	2,289 2,317	2,715 2,883	2,719 3,045	Menard Morgan		2,231	1,935	3, 339	3.0
engham :	871 420 1,087 1,714	1, 145: 2, 265:	1, 102 2, 200	Sangamon		3,574	3, 280	5,899 1,352	4,8
vette	1,725 1,825 1,266 522	1,881 2,421 1,601 742	1,879 2,473	Scott		-	Section 1	20000	ESSON.
anidin	900 1,148	966 1,302	990 1,649	Totals			9,027	17,400 13,754	13, 7
ilton	3,511 8,228 877 1,150	4, 187 4, 669 703 1, 140	4,187 4,760 729 1,390			9,027	1	10, 701	100
neede	1,369 2,253	1,695 3,160 1,696 1,143	1,688 3,164	Majorities		1,598	1	3,646	100
amilton	888 1,268 3,000 3,584	827 1,433 3,496 4,207	670 2,153 3,521 4,227	POURTER				DISTRIC	OT.
ardin	426 487	330 611				-	374.	and the same of the	76.
enderson.	1,204 904 3,673 1.679	1,315 1,015 4,177 1,928	1,319 1,019 4,208 2,204			-		-	100
oquois	8,096 1,818	3,788 2,578	3,778 2,812	Constitution of the		12	Ca	Bia	-
aper	817 1,121	941 1,441	912 1,562 1,278 2,248	Arthur March 14		Dem.	annon Rep	35	9
rsey	1,340 1,786 1,198 1,537	1,349 2,176	1.349 2.164		14	: 5	: 3		
Daviess	2,639 2,114 1,154 504	2,907 2,276 1,967 893	2,829 2,375			0.00	0.000	0.000	-
aneankakee	4,610 1,728 2,562 978	5,298 2,850 2,627 1,968	5,403 2,989 2,633 1,488	Champaign				3,908 2,970	4,2
endall	1,613 390	1,869 524	1 769 014	Coles Douglas		1,157	1, 238	1, 723	1,6
nox	4,340 1,981 2,226 875	2,619 1,647	2,635 1,677	Macon			1,846	3,055 1,473	3,1
Selle	5,000 4,251	6 278 6 001	6,323 6,440 1,194 1,355	Vermillion				3,474	4,1
wrence	2.687 1.374	3,087 2,090	3.072 2,193			F TOOLS		2004 3363	AUDIO C
vingston	2,062 3,159 1,90s 2,458	2 784 2 505	3,509 3,327	Totals		10, 603	10,603	10, 003	16, 6
9000	2.721 2.441	8, 120 2, 785 3, 567 4, 076	3,119 3,039	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		1	-	1	
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	Z, USSN 2, 31751	2,009 2,444		SIXTEEN			MANAGE .		10000
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arehali		1.553 1.430		77	TH CO	1874.		DISTRIC 187	-
archali ason assac cDonough	1,372 1,675 1,004 714 2,800 2,710	1,553 1,430 1,566 1,939 1,231 793 2,952 2,811	1,220 817	n Paralel	- 00	1874.		187	-
archali ason cDonough	1,372 1,675 1,004 714 2,800 2,710 2,898 1,104 5,842 3,458	1,553 1,430 1,566 1,939 1,231 793 2,952 2,811 3,465 1,874 6 363 4,410	******	- 1	- 00	1874.		187	6.
archeli	1,372 1,675 1,004 714 2,800 2,710 2,898 1,104 5,842 3,453 930 1,194	1,553 1,439 1,586 1,939 1,231 783 2,952 2,811 3,465 1,874 6 363 4,410 1,115 1,657 2,239 1,424	1,220 817 3,461 1,919 6,341 4,959	11.0	- 00	1874.	Henry,	187	6.
archeli ason assac cDonough rHenry cLean enard ercer conroe	1, 372 1, 675 1, 004 714 2, 800 2, 710 2, 808 1, 104 5, 842 3, 453 939 1, 104 1, 980 1, 104 414 1, 7.6	1,553 1,430 1,566 1,939 1,281 793 2,952 2,811 3,465 1,874 6 363 4,410 1,115 1,657 2,209 1,424 846 1,651	1,229 817 3,461 1,919 6,341 4,959 2,213 1,530 855 1,642	17	Sparks,	_		-	6.
archeli	1, 372 1, 675 1,004 714 2,800 2,710 2,898 1, 104 5,842 3,453 939 1, 164 1,980 1, 163 414 1,736 2,208 2,638 2,728 2,584	1, 553 1, 430 1, 568 1, 939 1, 281 783 2, 952 2, 811 3, 465 1, 874 6 383 4, 410 1, 115 1, 657 2, 209 1, 424 846 1, 651 2, 486 3, 013 3, 099 3, 174	1,229 817 3,461 1,919 6,341 4,959 2,213 1,530 855 1,642	-1	Sparks, Dem	1874. Martin,		Sparks,	Rep.
archell	1,372 1,675 1,004 714 2,800 2,710 5,842 3,453 939 1,104 1,990 1,163 414 1,736 2,206 2,638 2,728 2,584	1,553 1,430 1,566 1,939 1,231 783 2,952 2,811 3,465 1,874 6 363 4,410 1,115 1,657 2,209 1,424 846 1,651 2,486 3,013 3,069 3,174 1,245 1,672	1,229 817 3,461 1,919 6,341 4,959 2,213 1,530 855 1,642	Bond	Sparks, 693 621	1874.		187 Denrits :	Rep
archali	1,372 1,675 1,004 714 2,806 2,710 2,808 1,104 5,842 3,453 939 1,104 1,960 1,163 414 1,736 2,208 2,534 1,002 1,239 3,108 1,347 8,722 4,640	1,553 1,439 1,568 1,939 1,231 783 2,952 2,811 3,465 1,874 6 383 4,410 1,115 1,657 2,209 1,424 846 1,651 2,486 3,013 3,099 3,174 1,245 1,672 3,883 1,921 4,685 5,443	1,220 817 3,461 1,919 6,341 4,959 2,213 1,530 855 1,642 2,512 3,188 3,108 3,244 1,250 1,690 4,704 5,460	Clay	Sparks, 693 621	1874.		187 Designation 1, 125 1, 125 1, 617 2, 078	8. Ashcroft, 543
rron arrehall ason assac as	1,372 1,675 1,004 714 2,800 7,10 2,808 1,104 5,842 3,453 939 1,194 1,980 1,163 2,206 2,638 2,728 2,534 1,002 1,228 8,108 1,347 8,722 4,640	1,553 1,439 1,568 1,939 1,231 7,831 2,952 2,811 2,952 2,811 3,465 1,874 6 383 4,410 1,115 1,657 2,209 1,424 846 1,651 2,486 3,013 3,009 3,174 1,245 1,672 3,833 1,921 4,935 5,443 1,541 1,383	1,220 817 3,461 1,919 6,341 4,959 2,213 1,530 855 1,642 2,512 3,188 3,108 3,244 1,250 1,690 4,704 5,460	Clay Clinton Fayette	Sparks, 693 621	908 1,041 651 1,318 1,555	Henry.	187 Des 2, 1, 125 1, 617 2, 078 2, 418 2, 576	8. Ashcro/t, 54331,8
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arion arrehali ason assac Donough Henry Lean mard erreer nntoe nntgomery organ uitrie de en	1,372 1,075 1,004 2,800 2,710 2,898 1,104 2,898 1,104 1,990 1,103 414 1,79 2,308 2,538 2,738 2,534 1,002 1,228 3,108 1,347 3,722 4,640 1,427 1,127 1,4	1,553 1,430 1,568 1,930 1,231 783 2,952 231 783 3,445 1,874 6,363 4,675 2,309 1,574 2,486 3,013 3,099 3,174 1,245 1,651 2,486 3,013 3,099 3,174 1,245 1,253 1,241 1,541 1,383 1,541	1,220 817 3,461 1,919 6,341 4,959 2,213 1,530 855 1,642 2,512 3,188 3,108 3,244 1,250 1,690 4,704 5,460	Clay Clinton Fayette	590 April 1, 683 1, 567 1, 296	908 1,041 651 1,318 1,555	Henry.	187 Des 2, 1, 125 1, 617 2, 078 2, 418 2, 576	6. Rep 113805
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The following is the vote in Illinois for Cooper and Cary:

Adams... 41 Henderson... 1 Ogle... 8
Alexander... 0 Henry... 340 Peorta... 95
Bond... 17 Iroquis... 249 Perry... 44
Boole... 43 Jackson... 179 Platt... 117

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ihoun 0	Jersey 208	
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105 74	Johnson 61	Randolph
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inton 132	Lake 53	
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ook 276	Lawrence 27	
awford 88	Lee 100	Stark 9
mberland 120	Livingston 27	St. Clair 9
eKaib 63	Logan 30	Stephenson . 2
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ouglas 94	3:acoupin 114	Union
n Page 25	Madison 30	
dgar 160	Marion 209	
lwards 61	Morshal 135	Warren 18
fingham 43	Mason 88	
syeste 57	Mamae 20	Wayne 48
ord 204	McDonough 347	
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alton 88	McLean 518	WILL 67
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rundy 109		
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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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paying any subscription to the Republican campaign fund, he insinuated himself into the most private caucuses of the Campaign Committee, and shortly afterwards, without notice, disappeared from Indianapolis and held

LONG CONFERENCES WITH MR. TILDEN in New York. The proof that he was with Tilden is considered absolute. It is intimated that he nas either private business or family relations with Mr. Tilden which have not been generally suspected. At all events, shortly after the visit of this gentleman to Mr. Tilden in New York it is certain that emissaries of Tilden suddenly appeared in Indiana, whose action gave proof that they were fully advised of all the plans determined upon by the Republicans in these private cancusses. Some of the members of the National Committee say that, but for the perfidy of this gentleman to his party, the State would have undoubtedly gone Republican in October.

CHALMERS. HOW A "PORT PILLOW HERO" WAS BLECTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The Northers, people have so long refused to listen to the tragedies of Southern loyal life that even when the fate of the nation for generations hangs trembling in the balance—the beam of the electoral scales suspended across a derringer—these statements still may seem to many readers the utterances rather of hate than of knowledge. But no man who values his character. ers the utterances rather of hate than of knowledge. But no man, who values his character will venture at this crisis to make any strong statement that statistics and sworn evidence will not amply sustain.

Let me take one Congressional District of the Gulf States to illustrate and enforce and demonstrate the truth of these opening declarations. I select the Sixth Congressional District of Mississippi.

II.

Mississippi, when the negroes are protected, is a stronger Republican State, in proportion to its population, than Massachusetts or Illinois. It never gave us less than a majority of over It never gave us less than a majority of over 20,000 until the shot-gun policy was inaugurated in 1875. Since then it has gone Democratic by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority. It is not worth the trouble to find out what the precise majority is, because a Democratic majority in Mississippi can be made to order as easily as a pair of shoes can be made to order in Massachusetts. It is simply a question of measurement.

When Gov. Ames was got rid of and the Leg-islature secured, the Democrats made a new ap-portionment of the State. The bottom lands of the Mississippi River, which bound the State on the west, by their more than Egyptian fertil-ity of soil, are the best cotton lands in the on the west, by their more than Egyptian fertility of soil, are the best cotton lands in the country, and therefore they have an ovorwhelming majority of negro laborers. By putting any one of these fiver counties into any Congressional District as part of it, the supremacy of the Democracy would self-evidently be endangered. They put them, therefore,—all of them,—into one Congressional District. It is the most flagrant illustration of the iniquities of "gerrymandering" that the history of the United States can furnish. This district follows the tortuous course of the Mississippi River. It runs from the northern to the southern boundary of the State. It is several hundred miles in length. Democrats told me, as a good joke, that it is between five and six hundred miles long. I have not measured it, but I know that there is nothing like it, excepting a wounded snake in nature, or an Alexandrine line in poetry. In some places it is only twelve miles wide. It was intended to give it up to the Republicans; but when the shot-gun leaders saw that Senator Boutwell's report was not popularly accepted at the North, that "the State," to use their own phrase, "would not be dismantied," they determined to send a solid Democratic delegation to Congress. The telegraph tells us they have succeeded; that Mr. Lynch has been defeated, and Gen. Chalmers has been elected.

The "Shoe-string" or "Whip-cord" District

The "Shoe-string" or "Whip-cord" District
—it is known by both names—embraces ten
counties—Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washing-

A black majority of 6,606

Jefferson County has a black population of 10,633

A white population of 3,215

Now, then, let us look at the honest vote of this district when no intimidation was permitted, namely, at the last Presidential election, when Mr. Greeley—who never slanghtered a negro in his life, but all his life long was the champion of the negro—was the candidate against Gen. Grant. If any man not the candidate of the Republican party could secure the negro vote, Horace Greeley was that man.

I subjoin the result, by counties, as officially stated, and as honestly voted—for no one has ever ventured to dispute this record. Where politics are as sulphurous as they are in Missispiph, this acquiescence is a guarantee of good faith that cannot be gainsaid:

Grant, Grant, Louis Louis

THE FAILURE OF THE INDIANA COMMITTEE ACCOUNTED FOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—A gentleman who has constant relations with members of the Republican National Committee says that the members of that Committee have very grave suspicions as to the party loyalty of a prominent Republican banker of Indianapolis, who has hitherto been identified with the Republican party. The story is that this banker obtained possession of all the campaign secrets of the Indiana State Republican Committee some time prior to the October election, and that he betrayed these secrets personally to Mr. Tiden in New York. The circumstances mentioned in connection with these charges make out a very grave prima facie case against this gentleman. It is said to be certain that, without

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PERFIDY.

THE PAILURE OF THE INDIANA COMMITTEE AC-

word "swindle," we may say of the phrase "too thin"—it is not yet "sanctioned by classical usage," but it is remarkably expressive. It seems to fit this pretense as accurately as if it had been molded for it.

The Rebels again led by South Carolina and Well, we must look at them now, however offensive the sight may be to sentimental scholars, who know all about the petty kite and crow squabbles of Greece and Rome, but are profoundly ignorant of the history of the South since the Rebellion was nominally ended. VII.

ireds of thousands who voted m November have never read of it. It is only a misty traition to them. Let us take a quick gland. Fort Pillow is situated on the Mississ liver about seventy miles below Memphis. the 12th of April, 1864, its gairison consisted nineteen officers and 588 enlisted men, of whom 262 were colored troops. Maj. Booth was the ranking officer. A demand was made by Gen. Forrest for the unconditional surrender of the

ranking officer. A demand was made by GenForrest for the unconditional surrender of the
fort.

Our officers determined to "hold the fort."

Early on the morning of the 12th of April,
our pickets were driven in. The assault was
made by Gen. Chalmers' division. Forrest led
Beil's brigade, and Chalmers led McCulloch's
brigade in person. About noon our forces withdrew from their intrenchments and occupied
the fort. One of the most 'conservative historians of the Civil War writes:

About 1 o'clock the fire on both sides slackened
somewhat, and the ganboat moved out in the river
to cool and clean the gans. The Rebels having
flue failed in their attack, resorted to the castomary flags of truce. The first flag conveyed a demand from Gen. Forrest for the unconditional surrender of the fort. To this Maj. Bradford replied,
asking to be allowed an hour to consult with his
efficers and the officers in command of the gunboat.
In a short time a second flag of truce appeared
with a communication from Gen. Forrest. He
would allow Maj. Bradford twenty minutes in which
to move his troops out of the fort, and, if it was
put done, an assault would be ordered. To this,
Maj. Bradford replied that he would not surrender.
Immediately after the second flag of truce retired,
the Rebels made a rush from the positions they
had treacherously gained while the flags of truce
ware seal in, and obtained possession of the fort,
raising the cry of "No quarter!" But little opportunity was allowed for resistance. The Federal
troops, white and black, threw down their arms,
and sought to escape by running down the steep
huff near the fort and secreting themselves behind trees and logs in the bushes and under the
brush, some even jumping into the river, leaving
cril their heads above the water as they crouched
under the bank. The seepes that now followed
became a subject of investigation by a Committee
of Congress, who state in their report as follows:
VIII.

The Rebels commenced an indiscriminate
slaughter, sparing neither age or sex,

re forced to stand up and face their mother cing shot. ack and wounded were butchered withou the Rebels even entering the hospital build d dragging them out to be shot, or killin they lay there unable to offer the least re here the hillside the work of murder was go-Numbers of our men were gathered to-in lines or groups and deliberately shot. ere shot while in the river, while others on ks were shot and their bodies kicked into er, many of them still living, but unable to ay exertion to save themselves from drown-

Some of the Rebels stood at the top of the hill, or a short distance down its side, and called to our acidiers to come up to them, and, as they approached, shot them down in cold blood; if their gans or pistols missed fire, forcing them to stand there an ill they again were prepared to fire.

All around were heard cries of "No quarter!" "Shoot them down!" All who asked for mercy were answered by the most cruel taunts and sneers. Some twenty which the most fendish malignity could devise was contited by these murderers. One white soldier who was wounded in the leg was made to stand up while his tormentors shot him. Others, who were wounded and unable to stand up, were held up and again shot. One negro, who had been oxidered by a Rebel officer to hold his horse, was shot by him when he remonstrated.

Another, a mere child, whom an officer had taken.

**The hists and tents in which many of the wounded cought shelter were set on fire, both that night and next morning, while the wounded were still in them, those only excaping who were blot begat on themselves, to believe the histories. The hists and tents in which many of the wounded cought shelter were set on fire, both that night and next morning, while the wounded were still in them, those only excaping who were blot by get on themselves, or who could prevail on others, less injured than themselves, to help them out; and even some of them, thus seeking to escape the flames, were met by these ruitins and brutally shot down or had their brains beaten out. One ham was deliberately fastened down to the foor of a tent by means of nails driven through his clothing and into the boards under him, so that he could not possibly excape, and then the building was set on fire and burned. The chared remains of five or six bodies were afterward found, all but one so much dishigned and consumed by the flames that they could not be identified, and the identification of that one is not absolutely certain.

These deeds of cruelty and murder closed when night came on only to be r

some idea of the cruelty which had been inflicted on others.

XI.

How many of our troops thus fell victims to the malignity and barbarity of Forrest and his followers cannot yet be definitely ascertained.

Of the men, from 300 to 400 are known to have been kulled at Fort Pillow, of schom at least 500 were murdered in cold blood after the fort was in possession of the Rebels, and our men had throun down their arms and ceased to offer resistance.

In reference to the fate of Maj. Bradford, who was in command of the fort when it was captured, and who had up to that time received no injury, there scents to be no doubt. The general understanding everywhere seemed to be that he had been brutally murdered the day after he was taken prisoner.

Mr. McLogan testifies that while two companies of Rebel troops, with Maj. Bradford and many other peisoners, were on their march from Brownsville and Jackson, Tenn., Maj. Bradford was taken by five Rebels, one an officer, and defiberately murdered in view of all those assembled. He fell, killed instantly by three mustantled he had been beared, as he had fought them manfully and was deserving of a better fate. The motive for the spared, as he had fought them manfully and was deserving of a better fate. The motive for the surface of Maj. Bradford seems to have been the simple fact that, although a native of the South, he remained loyal to his Government.

Enough of the ghastly spectacle. But let us see whether Gen. Chalmers—now claiming to represent the most densely-populated negro district in the South—did not repudiate, or deny, or "deprecate" these outrages. Parhaps he could not control his men!

On page 105 of the report on the Fort Pillow massacre [H. of R. Report No. 65, 38th Con-

On page 105 of the report on the Fort Pillow massacre [H. of R. Report No. 65, 38th Congress, 1st session], two of our pilicers testify:

Maj. Anderson. Forrest's Assistant Adjutant-General, stated that they did not consider colored men as soldiers, but as property, and, as such being used by our people, they had destroyed them. This was concurred in by Forrest, Chaimers, and Reculloch, and other officers.

Paymaster William B. Purdy [p. 39] testifies:

Q.—Had you any conversation with one of Gen. Chaimers' aids about their conduct?

A.—Yes, sir; with one who said he was an Aide de Camp to Gen. Chaimers and a Captain in the Second Missouri Cavalry. He told me that they did not recognize negroes as United States soldiers, but would shoot them and show them no mercy—neither the negroes nor their officers.

This was after the massacre.

Dr. Chapman Underwood testified:

Chaimers said that he would treat him as a

Mississippi, defiantly flaunt the bloody gar-ments of slaughtered loyalists before our eyes.

prisoner of war, but that they would not treat as prisoners of war the "home-made Yankees," meaning the loyal Tennesseeans.

And. Gen. Chalmers was no threatening theorist; he was true to the demon faith that was in him.

John F. Ray testified:

Laws Rebel Lieutenant take a little negro boy I saw a Rebel Lieutenant take a little negro boy upon the horse behind him, and then I heard Gen. Chalmers—I think it must have been—tell him to 'take thit negro down and shoot him, 'or, 'take him and shoot him,' and he passed him down and shoot him."

him and shoot him," and he passed him down and shot him.

Q.—How large was the boy?

A.—He was not more than 8 years old; I heard the Lieutenant tell the other that the negro was not in the service; that he was nothing but a child; that he was pressed and brought in there; the other one said, '——the difference, take him down and shoot him, or he would shoot him;" I think it must have been Gen. Chalmers; he was a smallish man; he had a long gray cost, with a star on his cost.

XIII.

XIII. This district, thus overwhelmingly Republican, returned this man to Congress, as the Democrats claim, aithough every negro along the river is familiar with his red record!

Mississippl's eight votes for Tilden are the result of the same horrible terrorism which made it possible for Gen. Chalmers to defeat Mr. Lynch. Let its vote be thrown out!

JAMES REDPATE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19.—The Republication of the Property of the Republication of the Property of the Republication ans have a majority of twelve in the Senate and thirty-nine in the House, making fifty-one on joint ballot. It is notable that, of the twentyjoint ballot. It is notable that, of the twenty-five Senators who hold over for four years, and will participate in the election of a United States Senator to succeed Cameron, twenty-five are Republicans and but four are Democrats. The Republicans elect Keeffer in the Twenty-ninth and Lemon in the Twenty-fifth, against a party majority, and the Democrats elect Dill for a four-year term in a Republican district. The new Senate will be rather above the average ability of that body, and the House, with the loss of some of its best men, will still be an abler assembly than the last one.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE SITUATION—HE WOULD BATHER BE COUNTED OUT THAN IN BY FRAUD.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

ATHENS, O., Nov. 15.—Gov. Hayes came here

ineligible, or not elected, by some clerical error or mistake; and finally it was suggested that in these times, when so much money staked on bets depended upon the result, there was a possibility that an Elector might be found to suddenly vote for some other than the head of the ticket on which such Elector had been chosen; and Dr. Gundry suggested the precedent of one Elector who, although chosen on the Monroe ticket, without any notice of his intention, voted for Adams; and Mr. Speaker Grosvenor said: "No man in this country has courage enough to accept the office of President if elected by such a vote, and by courage I mean hardshood, bravado, wickedness, and all the qualities requisite to such an act."

Gov. Hayes very promptly but quietly said: "I know one man certainly who has not." Enlarging upon this idea, he said: "Any man fit to be President, or even a candidate of a great party for the office, would prefer to be counted out by fraud arather than be counted in by fraud of which there is a reasonable suspicion."

The self-possession, coolness, modesty, and freedom from excitement or agitation by Gov. Hayes are something most remarkable. He talks of the situation as though he had no interestintheresult by yond that of any other citizen. During the may be devoted nimself steadily to the business that brought him here, and left for Columbus this evening.

HAYBS' EQUANIMITY.

Correspondence of Cincinnati Gassita.

Columbus this evening.

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Then the questions: "How does Goy. Hayes stand it?" "How does he look now?" "Has he expressed any decided opinion on the doubtful States?" "Has he a representative there to witness the count?" and even more minute queries, a few of them almost indecent. The opinions of Mrs. Hayes and the children have actually been garnered up and sent away, but whether published or not is doubtful.

Meanwhile, could the amxious inquirers see the subject of their inquisitive zeal, they would certainly laught at themselves. His days are passed in his usual routine of executive business and home life, and if indications are anything, he is the calmest man in the country. His regular habits appear the same, and he evidently enjoys acalm, domestic life like any other good husband and father. But if the resident journalists should obey one-half the requests or commands they receive, the Governor would be stretched on the interviewer's rack twenty-four hours every day. Let us say, once for all, that Goy. Hayes believes in the American people, and their capacity for self-government; and, accordingly, he is not prophesying evil concerning the present imbroglio. Whatever is done in Louisiana will be done according to law, and he has no doubt the people will acquiesce, whether it elect him or Goy. Tilden. Only one decided opinion has he expressed as to the result, viz. That while the white people of this nation can stand any sort of an Administration and right themselves in due time, yet the colored people of the South have the most vital interest in the continuance of the Republican policy. For them he dreads a reactionary policy in the event of Democratic ascendancy. They might be oppressed, while business moved on in its usual way in the North; but that oppression would in due time work out evil to all. Beyond this the Governor has not been communicative, and evidently does not intend to be. And, as to the minor points, if appearances are anything, he eats well and aleeps soundly, has "sand in his craw," and red blood in his veins, an

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Four companies of artillery arrived here to-day from South Carolina, and are stationed at the Arsenal, Col. Roder in command. The United States vessel Essex, which had been ordered to the Pacific coast on a surveying expedition, has had her orders countermanded. Another United States vessel at Philadelphia has been ordered to sea.

LYING CONFEDERATE PRESS AGENTS.

TIBLD-MARSHAL HALSTRAD.

Chacinnali Enquiser.

The New York Graphic concludes that Murat Halstead, the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, must be the seventh son of the seventh son, with the veritable strawberry mark on the left arm, because as a political seer heout-tops them all. The present state of affairs, the Graphic claims, was closely predicted by the martial editor during his visit in New York City, prior to the election. The Graphic says that a reporter of that paper interviewed Mr. Halsted, Oct. 30, and in that interview he unhesitatingly declared his fear that the election would be so close that it would come to depend on the vote of Florida, Louisiana, or South Carolina; that there would be a dangerous controversy about it, and that the President would then probably issue a proclamation, and that the actual result would be some time in doubt. All these things have transpired, even to the issuing of the proclamation by the President. The Oracle's success may possibly induce further revelations. We anxiously await them.

"A FARE REMECTION."

"Are Orienna Republican. (Jackson, Miss.), furnishes this evidence of the way the Democracy gave the Republicans a fair election in our sister State. The spirit shown is akin to that of Louisiana's bull-dozers:

"Are you ready?"

"Is your powder dry, boys!" PIELD-MARSHAL HALSTEAD.

of Louisiana's bull-dozers:

"Are you ready?"

"Is your powder dry, boys?"

We have been informed that Gen. E. G. Walthall made a speech at Grenada on the 4th inst., in which he fold the 'boys' that the vote of the entire South would be cast and counted for Tilden and Hendricks, He was just from the North, and was told by Northern Democrats that they would take the matter in hand themselves. He predicted that Tilden would be inasgurated by force, and no votes would or should be thrown out. He said they would need 500,000 men from the South, and asked "If they were ready." The cries of yes which rent the air proved that the free of hatred to the Government have never diedout. He inquired "if their guns were ready" and "their powder dry." And again a deafening yes was his answer. This, coupled with the outrage on the day following (Sunday) at the negre church, not many miles from there, when the blue was torn from the female worshipers at the altar of Christ and burned bofore the church-door, may have a significance, or it may not.

BATHERS DE COUNTED OUT THAN IN SET FRAUD.

ATHERS, O, No. I. B.—Gov. Hayes came here on the noon train yesterday from Columbus, with several members of the Board of State Charities, on an official business visit. Last evening several gentlemen of Athens called upon the Governor, and a pleasant interchange of views of an hour or more took place. The Governor spoke freely and fully of the political situation, and was confident that if a fair vote and a fair count are had he is elected.

Mention was made by some one of the fears as freely canvassed in the newapapers, that some one of the Electors might turn out to be ineligible, or not elected, by some elected error or mistake; and finally it was suggested that in these times, when so much money staked on bets depended upon the result, there was a possibility that an Elector might be found to suddenly vote for some other than the head of the ticket on which such Elector had been chosen; and Dr. Gundry suggested the precedent of one Elector who, although chosen on the Monor, voted for Adams; and Mr. Speaker Groxvenor said: "No man in this country has courage enough to accept the office of President if spaced by such a vote, and by courage i mean hardshood, orawado, wickedness, and all the qualities requisite to such an act."

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Island:
We, the undersigned, Louis W. Curren and Richard Habenook, lately working on the farm of Onlando Hand, at Bridgehampton, having been turned out of these situations by edid Hand because we would not vote the Tilden and Hendricks ticket,

Onliando Hand, at Bridgebampton, having been turned out of these situations by sidd Hand because we would not vote the Tiden and Hendricks ticket, now offer our services to any one utshing good and reliable farm hands. One of us also, having been turned out of said Hand's tenement house, after having been told that he might have it all winter, would like a situation where he could have another tenement.

It will be noticed that the men turned off because they would not vote for Tilden were "farm-handa," or, as Watterson would say, "field-hands." Their employers, no doubt, belonged to the "respectable elements of society."

TILDEN AND REFORM IN TENNESSEE.

Indianapoits Journal.

How the large popular majority in the State of Tennessee was manufactured for Tilden and raform can be judged from the following, which is a copy of a postal-card received by Mr. Robert J. Koonee, 20 Huron street, this city:

Mr. Johnson got a letter from Free, his son; he is at Humboldt, Tenn. He said that when he went to vote a man handed him a Tilden ticket and presented a revolver at his head, and made him vote it. That is the reform Tilden and his party want. From

Your Farther.

Mr. Free Johnson formerly lived in this city, and is well known by a goodly number of our citizens.

PHILADELPHIA'S VOTE.

Philadelphia Times.

The official count of the returns in Philadelphia shows the vote on Tuesday to have been the largest ever polled in this city. The total, 189,98%, exceeds by 26,627 the vote for Governor in 1872, and it exceeds the vote for President in 1872 by 47,594. The largest vote returned in Philadelphia heretofore was in 1871, when Hartranft was elected Auditor-General—121,196, Tuesday's vote is 18,773 greater. The largest return ever made in Philadelphia for a Republican candidate was the 69,378 given to Hartranft for Governor in 1872, and the largest Democratic return was 61,517 in 1868. The Democratic vote this year increases these figures by 2,523, while the Republican vote is greater by 7,982 than ever before. Compared w

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LYING CONFIDERATE TREES AGENTS.

Command Leader.

Northern editors are beginning to see what
alls the Southern Associated Press dispatches
about the election. At Charleston, S. C., the
wires and reports are all in the hands of Mr. F.
A. Dawson, editor of the New and Couries of
that city. At Columbia, in the same State, the
dispatches are kindly furnished and controlled
by a Liedfrenant of a White-Line rifle-club. At
Tallahassee the telegraph operator was such a
rampant Rebel that he would not even-send correctly the official dispatches of Governor

Stearns, but distorted and modified them to
suit his own views, until the Governor was
compelled to request that he be replaced by a
reliable man, which was done. These three telegraphers and news-gatherers are samples of the
whole Southern Associated Press concern, which
must of course be understood as a wholly disthick organization from the Western Press Association. The two associations exchange news,
but are distinct. The Southern concern reflects
whole southern Associated Press concern, which
must of course be understood as a wholly distime. The two associations exchange news,
but are distinct. The Southern concern reflects
shoot negroes and lie.

Black folks are said to be "powerful uncertain." We had some instances of colored inconsistency in this district. The North Carolina
powers we publishing the names of negroes in
the results of the contrary, the Board was a grandthe contrary, the Board and oursell, publication
of the contrary, the Board in tanchile shape. That a
line whole Southern Associated Press concern nefects
blook negroes and lie.

Whole Southern Associated Press concern nefects
blook negroes and lie.

Black folks

THE REVIVAL.

All the Meetings Yesterday Largely Attended.

Mr. Moody Calls for Enthusiasm in the Master's Work.

Why Does the World Reject the . Savior of Man?

Hell Awaits Those Who Befuse to Accopt Christ. MORNING SERVICE.

MORNING SERVICE.

ENTRUSIASM NEEDED IN THE WORK OF GOD.

The morning meeting yesterday at the Tabernacle nearly filled the main floor of the hall. The Scripture lesson was from the first chapter of Jeremiah, beginning with the sixth verse:

"Then said I, O Lord God, behold I cannot speak, for I am a child. But the Lord said unto me. . . . Be not afraid of their faces, for I am with thee to deliver thee, saith the Lord." That, said Mr. Moody, is just what is wanted for these Chicago Christians. A good many of them are afraid to speak to any one in the name of the Lord, but if they had moral courage enough to speak to those about them who appear to be interested about their souls, we might have 1,000 inquirers here every night.

The hymns were: "Hold the Fort," "Only an Armor Bearer," "Dare to Be a Daniel," and "Work, for the Night is Coming."

Mr. Moody stated that 100,000 copies of the Tabernacle had been struck off, one of which was to be left at every house in Chicago. He desired all who were willing to engage in the work of visitation to report before Wednesday next, at Room No. 5 Farwell Hafl. The canvaes would begin next Mouday, as this week was to

next, at Room No. 5 Farwell Hafl. The canvass would begin next Mouday, as this week was to be occupied with the Convention. He alluded to the political canvass, to see how people were going to vote in the late election, and said that no one could find any fault with them for doing the same thing in the name of Christ.

THE ADDRESS.

You who were here at the first meetings held for Christian workers, remember I was talking

You who were here at the first meetings held for Christian workers, remember I was talking of the qualifications for successful work, as courage, love and sympathy. This morning I want to take up one which was left out.—Enthusiasm. There are many good people, who are very much afraid of enthusiasm, but you will find that there is not much done in Christ's Kingdom, or in any other Kingdom, except what is done by men and women who are full of enthusiasm. The men who succeed in business or politics are those who are full of business or politics are those who are full of business or politics. There are men down in New Orleans to-day who are full of enthusiasm over the question of who is to be the next President; and if this is so, why shall not we get enthusiastic over the Kingdom of Jesus Christ! Over there on the North Side we used to have some Sunday-school teachers who were running over with enthusiasm. It seemed to tingle in their fingers, and made their scholars feel it when they shook hands with them. These teachers had large and attentive classes; but there were others who used to come in and sit down without saying a word to anybody; din't even speak to their scholars; and, of course, when the scholars saw that the teacher didn't care, they didn't. Those teachers used to come to me and say, "Mr. Moody, can't you send me some more scholars?" None were drawn to them, because they hadn't any enthusiasm. You might as well have a lump of wood in a class.

There are some ministers who infuse their

churches were closed against them they preached in the grave-yards, and coal-pits, and prisons.

Look at Elisha. I see Elijah meeting him out there in the field behind that twelve yoke of oxen. If we had teen sent to pick out a successor to that gree Prophet, we would have chosen a Professor in some theological seminary, or some President of a college, or some LL.D., but Elijah, by the will of God, goes to that old farmer and says, "My work is almost done and you are to be my successor. Now, if there is anything you want, just ask it."

"Let me have a double portion of the spirit that is in you," says Elisha. That was a great thing to ask. There was a mighty spirit in Elijah, who prayed that it might not rain, and the heavens were shut up three years and five months. But Elijah says to him: "If you see me when I go up you shall have it." Then he puts Elisha to the test. He takes him to one place and another, and says. "Stay here while I go yonder:" but Elisha says "No." He is bound to, be with the Prophet when he geos up, so that he may have the double portion of his spirit. At length one of the Lord's chariots comes down, Elijah steps into it, and up he goes. But Elisha saw him, and as his mantle fell to the earth he took it up and amote the River Jordan, and it dammed its waters to let him through, just as it had done for Elijah. Then the sons of the Prophet exclaimed, "The spirit of Elijah is upon Elisha!"

My friends the spirit of Elijah and Elisha will come upon us if we will seek it with all our hearts. Let us say unto the Lord, "Here am I, send me"; and if we all do that there will be a mighty work of grace, not only in Chicago, but all over the Northwest.

The services were closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thompson.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.

THERE WAS NO ROOM FOR HIM IN THE IME.

The attendance at the afternoon services at the Tabernacle was about the same as on previous Sundays—that is, after it was full enough were left on the outside to organize another fair-sized meeting. The services opened with the eighty-seventh hymn of the collection, sung by the andience after which the Ray Mr. Atby the audience, after which the Rev. Mr. At-kinson offered prayer. Mr. Sankey then sang "Behold the Bridegroom Cometh" with thrili-

Before beginning the sermon, Mr. Moody announced that a special request for prayer had been preferred for a lady, who had come many miles to attend the services, but found after all that she had not conviction. Mr. Moody added that if any one desired to be saved he should come as he was, he could not convict himself come as he was; he could not convict himself-

come as he was; he could not convict himself—that was God's work. He then offered up a fervent prayer for the lady in question.

After the eighty-first hymn had been sung, Mr. Moody read as the lesson for the day portions of the fourteenth chapter of John and the fourteenth chapter of Luke.

In beginning his sermon Mr. Moody related the saying of a child whose mother had reproved it for always being in the way, and who, when upon a dying bed a few weeks afterward, recalled the hasty remark to the sorrowing mother, saying: "Do you suppose, mother, that there will be room for me in heaven; will I be in the way of the angels there?" Some one, the speaker said, had written a song about the story, and, at his request, Mr. Sankey sang the little ballad with pathos and evident effect upon the audience.

them, because they hadn't any enthusiasm. You might as well have a lump of wood in a class.

There are some ministers who infuse their whole congregation with enthusiasm, because they are full of it themselves. But there are others, more learned perhaps than the first, from whose pulpit the sparks never fly, and whose churches are dull and cold. The enthusiastic pastor acts every one else on fire. The man who does the most work is not the one who does it all himself, but the one who sets everybody else at work.

I have great admiration for Garibaldi, not so much for his judgment as for his enthusiasm. It fires me up to read about him, and I always read everything I can find about him. There, in 1867, when he was going towards Rome, he was captured and thrown into prison, and when he got inside the walls he wrote a proclamation to his soldiers, "If fifty Garibaldis are thrown into prison, let Rome be free!" There are some Generals whose name is worth thousands of men on the battle-field. I have read of an officer whose commander ordered him to charge and take a battery. "Let me shake your content of the child, and now He has arrived, we find that He is laid in a borrowed crafle. "There same officer whose commander ordered him to charge and take a battery. "Let me shake your content of the had chosen to be made it and take a battery. "Let me shake your content of the had chosen to be more upon a quering hand and I can do it," was his reply.

There is a story of the ninth century of a young General, who with a small force came up and to mind the more and the content of the had chosen to be more than the first, the alarge army. The King with a large army the head of the middle with the story, and, at his request, Mr. Sankey sang the tittle ballad with story, and, at his request, Mr. Sankey sang the story, and, at his request, Mr. Sankey sang the story, and, at his request, Mr. Sankey sang the story, and, at his request, Mr. Sankey s

A. We can the best thingshes Methe and More properties, the durpiest Numbers. But District the College of the properties, the durpiest Numbers. But District the College of the College of

service of the control of the contro

Sermon by Jur Politics-Electing Pastor Hartman's

The Era of

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Green Stre

THE I

lution of principles religious, and that should become riche 2. Having marked place, let us turn to note that the one fo the one Shepherd is progress of mind he out of generalization the barbarous tribes "a million gods," I fades into civilizatio ber, and find in one cation of all their measure the past principle in the medical professional professional

drove away by note bells, have been do bells, have been do nothing is above the damp or dry with a reason of the damp or dry with a reason of disease ar and general, the meral principles of broader facts as the veals its great constructure and verticomes along dise more general meth of the human systemental power has ward more extende sequence. When in the department has advanced town done away with the could do no wrong no rights. The the throne itself turies been aday of the human systement on whom one wide fold on the banks of I the Nile, finds the ant natives without the rebuke of enlier and America. To could have been a This phenomen presents itself is law must be visible or all the division one law. The broader formulas out of it, though rapidly. There about do the most part four grow up with a semilaries, of of circles, those conducting and wrend the most part four grow up with a semilaries, of of circles, those conducting and wrend the most part four grow up with a semilaries, of of circles, those conducting and wrend the most part four grow up with a semilaries, of of circles, those conducting and wrend the most part four grow up with a semilaries, of of circles, those conducting and or circles, and by was beguiled by its lifted up and wrend for the cottage, and by was beguiled by its lifted up and wrend for the cottage, and by was beguiled by its lifted up and wrend for the cottage. I level all things with a suckle take posses a cottage, and by was beguiled by its lifted up and wrend for the cottage. I level all things with a suckle take posses a cottage, and by was beguiled by its lifted up and wrend for the cottage. I level all things with a suckle take posses a cottage, and by was beguiled by its lifted up and or lift of the cottage. I level all things with a second or cottage, and by was beguiled by its lifted up and wrend lift lifted up and grow until fit lifted up and grow until fi

what this man would be but at last the spirit of tim; conviction was gone. It is a conviction was gone. It is a conviction was gone. It is a conviction was gone sick and wanted to see great haste. He was very ras dying. He saked me be. Yes, I told him, God e him, and I prayed with expectations he recovered, to see him. It was a and he was sitting out in mysalescing rapidly, and I g out for God now, aren't le enough soon to come a sagain!" Said he, "Mr. I my mind to become a sefully made up to that, at now. I am rooing to my mind to become a fully made up to that, at now. I am rooing to my mind to become a sefully made up to that, at now. I am rooing to my mind to become a fully made up to that, at now. I am rooing to my mind to become a now hesse of life." I tried every way to get At last said he, "Mr. Christian in Chicago, om Chicago, and get to a my friends and see the said I, "If God has not out in Chicago, and get to a my friends and see the got a little irritated, the Fyth Poga.

rengous, kin. the scene as it really is, and hote that the one fold is being built, and that the one shepherd is coming slowly along. The progress of mind has always been the widening out of the progress of mind has always been the widening out of the progress of mind has always been the widening out of the progress of mind has always been the widening out of the progress of mind has always been the widening out of the progress of mind has always been the widening out of the progress of mind has always been the widening out of the progress of the mind by noting has been dead in the logic and piety. One may measure the past progress of the mind by noting how a hundred causes are here and there melted into one, and how discord passes into harmony. The medeal profession was once a combat against demons and witches, and derlie, and imps, inhabiting all space; but the proportions of man's body and physical conditions. The inmmerable imps of the air which the barbarians drove away by noise, and the old Christians by bells, have been discharged from service, and nothing is above the body or around it except the damp or dry wind, the winds laden with malaria or with pure, sweet oxygen. While the causes of disease are thus found to be uniform and general, the medical world seeks also general proportions of the disease are thus found to be uniform and general, the medical world seeks also general proportions of the medical world seeks also general method of meeting derangement of the human system. Thus the progress toward more extended truths or laws of being or sequence. When intellect has been employed in the department of law, civil or eriminal, it has advanced toward wider; statutes, and has done away with the narrow idea that a King could do no wrong, or that a slave could have no rights. The legislature, the bench, the throne itself, has for several centuries been adapting law to the largest possible number of or office, of leadership, of social and unimportant ideas seed and unimportant ideas for mulas with the pr

highest public office, the two multitudes which led them toward office by the wildest shouts of friendistip and confidence have for the most part become silent now, and calmity hope that there will be some law found which will come in and mark out what is just, and with a justice blind as to persons. The majority of those who cast their votes recently contess now that they no longer worship their hero half so much as they worship a justice that shall speak without seeing the parties at the bar. It will be a blessing that the nation has come to such a crisis if this crisis shall develop a worship of party. While the nations are finding a wider brotherhood, while they are grouping petty States and cities into mighty nations and are finding truths broad enough for all, religion is coming along with slow but sure footsteps finding a wider arotherhood and a creed of corresponding health. Men are not fabricating a creed, but are finding it in Jesus Christ, just as our miners are finding it in Jesus Christ, just as our miners are finding in the ninedocath century preclous metals not made recently, but long ago when

The floor of heaven

Was thick inside with a surface contempt upon all the Dissenters. The Dissenters were the theme of every altoward the Churchman and the contempt of the contempt upon all the Jesus and done with the contempt upon all possible occasions many of the regular English elergy sit down with the Dissenters upon any platform built in the name of some human sentiment. The breadth of Dean Stanley and the content of the ago be unable at her death to point out any great political idea which drew impulse from her life, the Churchman and the content of the ago be unable at her death to point out any great political idea which drew impulse from her life, the Church universal will come to the rescue of her memory and bless her name that she proclaimed in such a high place the oneness of the Schepherd and the outeress of the Schepherd and the outer so we are an amount of the content of the she point of t

characteristic force. "No sound," said be, "ought to be heard in the Church but the healing voice of Christian charty. The cause of civil liberty and civil government gains as little as that of religion by this confusion of duties.

Surely the Church is a place where one day's truce ought to be allowed to the dissensions of mankind." All this is an unconscious outgrowth of the idea that religion is to be restricted to singing and praying and exhorting while it is warned off as an intruder from large tracts of our life. Why should not the "healing voice of Christian charity" be heard among the "dissensions and animosities of mankind." As to truces, the fewer dishonest, unprincipled men in office are allowed the better. The fact is that religion claims authority in the things that belong to Cassar as well as in those that belong to God. It must bear everything or nothing.

Now this shrinking from politics, this disgust at the very sound of the word which is noticeable in so many quarters, arises from looking at its abuse rather than its real nature. What does politics in its true seese, in its original and higher meaning, involve? What kind and quality of interests does it comprise? Let us rub off some of the contemporary smoke and see what sort of a face looks out upon us.

In the first place our politics is commissioned to preserve what the past has contributed to the present and future. We have in charge a great treasure. We ought to have the carnestness and solemnity of men who are under vast responsibilities. I well know that some will laugh at such a thought as though a were an advertised to many any active and any active shall be a subject to the present and future. We have in charge a great treasure. We ought to have the carnestness and solemnity of men who are under vast responsibilities. I well know that some will laugh at such a thought as thought any interest of the sentimentality, yet it seems to me that a spirit which is indifferent to the toffers and martyrs who have gone before us, is to be profou

He dying wrote was "Liberty."

At night a sea-bird shricked the knell
Of him who thus for freedom fell;
The words he wrote ere evening came
Were covered by the sounding sea.
So pass away the cause and name
Of him who dies for Liberty.
So they pass away when politics falls into disgrace, when men forget country in pursuit of self.
Again, politics is the method and process by which Governments are originated and perpetuated. There is confessedly no more ardnons or responsible task committed to men. Wise, beneficent, well-adjusted legislation is among the supreme achievements of the earth. The framing of the Constitution in the Federal Convention at Philadelphia was a more notable achievement than all the sword-crossing and spear-breaking of the Revolutionary battle-fields. "The constitution

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

PASTOR HARTMAN'S SHUYER WEDDING WITH HIS CHURCH.

The German Lutheran St. Paul's Church, corner of LaSalie and Ohio streets, was crowded almost to suffocation yesterday morning. It was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Hartman's connection with St. Paul's congregation. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers. Around the pulpit were arranged a multitude of tropical plants, and it was covered with flower-baskets and bouquets, tokens of love from members of the congregation to their beloved pastor. The chancel was also beautifully decorated, and on its front was a shield bearing the letter "H" in white flowers. In the rear of the chancel the walls were tastefully garlanded with evergreens, from the centre of which there stood out in bold relief the dates 1851 and 1876. A choir of about fifty boys and girls, the latter dressed in white, were seated around the pulpit. Another choir of about fifty ladies and gentlemen were seated around the organ on the gallery in the rear of the church. There were also present a number of German Lutheran ministers. The services were very impressive, and the singing by the two choirs was all that could be desired. When the Rev. Dr. Hartman took his place in front of the pulpit, the Sunday-school choir sang "Harre meine Seele, harre dee Herra," accompanied by the organ. This was followed by the singing of other

Many have risen for prayers.

The Stade Medium Case.

The London Time, in an article describing the exposure of the pretended Spiritual miracles performed by Sleight-of-hand Slade, remarks:

"It seems clear that Prof. Lankester and his companion have got at only a very small part of Slade's method, and it is quite possible that they are not wholly right in the judgments they have formed about it. That the writing was on the slate too soon, and that Slade himself had been the writer, was shown, in Mr. Flowers' opinion, quite conclusively, and this by itself was enough to decide the case. But the kicks and raps and tugs described by Slade's visitors and by others seem to point rather to the presence of some unknown confederate, human or mechanical, than to any unusual activity or power of reach in Slade himself. When Mr. Sergrant Cox held Slade's hands, touched Slade's feet, kept Slade's body within sight, and yet was touched by a hand of most undoubted flesh and blood—a small woman's hand, not half the size of Slade's, and purporting to belong to the late Dr. John Forbes—he appears to have been convinced at an operating to belong to the late Dr. John Forbes—he appears to have been convinced at the most of the size of Slade's, which, which Mr. Serjeant Cox and others have been attisfied. If there was no possibility that Slade himself was the agent in what they saw, they seem to have asked for nothing further, and to have been convinced at the himself was the agent in what they saw, they seem to have asked for nothing further, and to have been convinced at the himself was the agent in what they saw, they seem to have asked for nothing further, and to have been convinced at the himself was the agent in what they saw, they seem to have asked for nothing further, and to have long to refer to have long

A FACT_THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY,
A Son West Madison-st., have no reason to complain
of hard times. Their trade is containtly on the increase
and extends not only over the West Sife but from the
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A fact to which the Company point with pride is contheir customers are changed into friends and steadinvariably speak well of them. The reasons are true
good to the state of the site of the site of the
proof of the furniture is made and all is misched
by them. Satisfaction is gaus attend. They sell saything from a single chair to an outsit on the "meaning
payment" plan. Look at their goods and learn they
manner of doing business, and the most creduleus will
be convinced that it is the only plan for poor people is
hard times. UNION FURNITURE COMPANY,
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At the New York Gold Exchange on Saturday, greenbacks ruled steady at 91g.

A living definition of the new word "bulldose" is now within easy reach of the North-ern Democrats in New Orleans. Among the negroes summoned thither to give testimony on the subject of intimidation is an old man from East Feliciana Parish, whose back is one mass of welts and scars, the effects of Beform arguments brought to bear not long since to induce him to join a Thines and Hendricks Club. He was "bull-dosed."

Apropos of the result of the late cam-paign in Kansas, we print this morning a sermon on politics preached just previous to election by the Rev. L. W. Sgring, of Plymouth Church, Lawrence. We can hardly be surprised at the magnificent result of the campaign in Kansas—a clean Republican rictory, with 40,000 majority for Hares and Werkeler—if such utterances as those of the sermon are to any considerable extent heard

It is impossible to account for the great hisparity in the vote cast for the different tes on the Hayes Electoral ticket in South Carolina upon any theory consistent with fairness and honesty. In one case the majority reached 1,500, and in another it only 230-a difference of 1,270 votes. It is out of all reason to suppose that such an amount of scratching was done the Republican voters on the ctoral ticket, for the returns on the Democratic side show no corresponding gains, the disparity there being in no case in rees of about 100 votes. Obviously the polored Republicans were made the dupes of eption and fraud in the ballots furnished them, and it is not unlikely that in the course of the count by Democratic judges of election a good deal of the scratching was done. Where intimidation would not work rascality was relied upon to give the vote of South Carolina to TILDEN, and the combina tion narrowly failed of success.

An appalling catastrophe, resulting in the eath of seven persons and the wounding of about 100 more, occurred at Sacramento in a new variety theatre. The auditorium was situated above a livery-stable, and had been converted into a theatre having a seat-ing capacity of 1,000 without adopting even the simplest means for support-ing the great weight of the crowd which was present on the opening night.
Of course the floor gave way under the heavy pressure it was never calculated to withstand, and the entire audiward, the only wonder being that any one escaped uninjured. From the account for-warded by telegraph it is clear that the relity for this wholesale manslaughter should be located upon the individuals whose paraimony and neglect, invited the terrible cribed by law should be visited upo guilty parties.

The Tammany Plan, which was so suc cessfully operated under Tilden's auspices in New York City in 1868, is being attempted in Florida where the returns from several districts are yet in the hands of the Democrats, who propose holding them back until it is ascertained just how much doctoring they need in order to make up the deficiency in the returns now in the poss the Canvassing Board and there fore not available for doctoring. If could only find out the exact Republican majorities given by the counties already in there would be no difficulty in fixing the thing upon the Tammany Plan, but the Canvassing Board's firm refusal to begin the count until all the returns are received makes it awkward for the Democrats to man age the requisite manipulation of the with-held returns. Steps are being taken to ascertain the exact vote in all these districts at the time of closing the polls on election-day, the Republicans being determined to delay the official canvass until all possible precaution is taken to defeat the attempted fraud

In a letter to the New York Times, which we print this morning, Mr. JAMES REDPATE makes a clear and interesting presentment of the situation in Mississippi, or more partic-ularly in the Sixth Congressional District of that State, which has just elected the ex-Confederate General CHALMERS as its Representative in Congress over Mr. LYNCH, the Republican candidate, one of the most popular colored men in the State. The Sixth District, in which the black population exneeds by about 70,000 the white population, and which in 1872 gave GRANT a majority of 17,631, is not only a Democratic district, but has actually elected to Congress Gen. CHALMERS, who was associated in command with Forrest at the horri-ble massacre of Union soldiers at Fort Pillow in April, 1864. TILDEN gets eight Electoral votes in Mississippi, a State which is just as surely Republican on a free and fair vote as the Sixth District is sure not to have elected the butcher CHALMERS upon a free and fair vote. Isn't it about time something were said about the Mississippi Electoral

The Chicago produce markets were less active Saturday, and not so steady as the day previous. Mess pork closed 15c per brl er, at \$15.90@15.95 for Novem \$15.90@15.92\ seller the year. Lard closed \$9.90@9.92} seller the year. Meats were boxed, 8%e for do short-ribs, and 8%e for do short-clears. Lake-freights were dull, at 21c for wheat to Buffalo. Highwines were @1.18 for December. Corn closed easy, at 45je for November and 44je for De-cember. Oats closed steady, at 32je for

November and 33 to for December. Rye was to the Louisiana muddle is that of Ex-Gov firmer, at 62@62jc. Barley closed dull, at 71jc for winter receipts. Hogs were active and firmer, at \$5.60@5.80 per 100 hs. Cattle were unchanged, at \$2.50@5.00; and sheep quiet, at \$3.00@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$109.75 in greenbacks at

A Confederate dispatch from New Orleans states that the Confederates have filed a protest against the act creating the Return Board, claiming that it is unconstitution and also "objecting to the organization of the Board as not containing representatives of all political parties." To the first objec-tion it is replied that the Board's powers have been affirmed by the courts of Louisiana. The second objection is annihilated by the fact that the Republicans have offered the vacancy to the Confederates, who refused to fill it unless one of the members shall resign so they may have two seats on the Board. But there is a little trick in this demand. The political status of Gen. ANDERvery pronounced, to say the least, and if the Confederates secured two of their number on the Board, with the aid of Anderson they could figure up the returns to suit themselves. All the bull-dosed precincts would be ounted. At present there are two colored nen and two white men on the Board; one the latter-Gen. ANDERSON-is more han half a Democrat in sentiment. When he vacancy is filled by KENNEDY, a Confederate, who will probably accept, all shades of political opinion and complexion in Louisians will be represented, and hence that Confederate objection falls to the ground as baseless. SHALL COOK COUNTY BE CHEATED OUT

OF ITS ELECTION?

The County Canvassing Board, which deermines the official count of the vote, is to announce its decision to-day relative to the proposed rejection of twenty-one Republican precincts in which the Democratic judges have possibly been guilty of unimpo informalities. The issue turns upon the tally-sheets. Tally is from a French word (taille) meaning a stick, and it originally signified the notching of a stick to keep track of any number of things counted; now, because the Democratic judges in certain Republican precincts have not returned notched sticks along with their sworn returns of the number of votes cast, a Democratic Board of Canvassers is reported to be ready to throw out these precincts, and thereby induct into at the polls. This is about the fact of the matter: and, if there is any such intention as that imputed to these canvassers, we de not hesitate to say that its consummation

swipdled out of their votes. Lieb's disposition to compare the Cook County Canvassing Board with the Louisiana Returning Board is simply impertment. The

will prove them persons who ought to be visited with the universal contempt and

odium of the people who shall be thus

differences may be briefly summed up:

1. The Louisiana Returning Board is a
State Court, empowered by law to take evidence as to alleged frauds and determine the case on its merits. The cook County Can-vassing Board are merely three clerks to check off the sworn returns of votes furnished them by the election judges.

2. There is no charge in Cook County that here was any fraud or intimidation in any precinct, or that any illegal ballots were colled, or that any lawful voters were deerred from voting by fear of violence, or that the ballot-boxes have been tampered with, or that anything else has occurred to posal as compared with the howling and interfere with the free and fair expression of hungry multitude which will come flocking die will.

3. The Louisiana State Board will proceed to exercise its lawful function of investigating the alleged frauds and intimidation, and letermine accordingly; but the Cook County will proceed to override the law, exceed its functions, and reverse the public will without

right or provocation.

It must be remembered that, in every one of the precincts which will be thrown out if any such action is taken, the Canvassing Board have the sworn returns before them. The judges have made oath that they have fulfilled the requirements of the law, and, in the absence of every allegation of fraud, the only pretext for throwing out these precincts is that the judges have not handed in the tally-sheets upon which they checked off the count. Yet every vote counted was regisered or sworn in; watched vigilantly by the United States Supervisors, as as judges and challengers, and well fully compared with the lists in the count. There were probably not a hundred illegal votes in the entire city, and not one is alleged as an objection to the count. As to the absence of the tally-lists, it is sufficient to say that they have been wanting in cer-tain instances in previous elections, but the sworn returns were counted all the same. A year ago the judges of one precinct in the Fourth Ward absolutely refused to sign the returns, so that there were no votes officially returned from that precinct; yet County-Clerk Lazz hesitated a long time before closing and certifying the canvass because a single precinct was missing. Yet now, it is aid, he proposes to throw out twenty-one recincts from which he has the sworn rens, signed by all the judges. This same Board served two years ago, when Mr. LE Morne objected to the count of the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward and the Second Precinct of the Town of Evanston on the ground of fraud. The Board heard arnts as to the facts and their duties, in which they said:

From the affidavits produced, there is no doubt in our mind that one of the judges of election and three of the clerks of the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward, and one of the judges of the Second Precinct of the Town of Evanston, were not qualified to act, but there is a doubt in our minds whether, with that proof, or much more proof of fraud and corruption at the election, in making up the returns of those precincts, we have the power to reject any or all of said returns.

And, in conclusion, they said: "Under the present law, and with the decisions of the Supreme Court before us, which, although not covering the point in question, strictly define the duties of the Canvassing Boards, we cannot conscientiously admit the objections." This decision was signed by Messrs. LIEB, HAINES, and HAMMILL, the very men who are now serving. Two years ago they refused to throw out two precincts when they said they were convinced there was fraud, because they had no power to do so. Now it is said they propose to throw out twenty-one precincts, though they must be convinced there is no fraud. We can scarcely believe they will dare to thus fly in the face of the own utterances, the law, and the public will.

If they do, they had better go drown them-

in this community. The first name on the Democratic repli-

JOHN M. PALMER, of Illinois; the next is Judge TRUMBULL, and the third, WILLIAM R.

Judge TRUMBULL, and the third, WILLIAM R.
MORRISON. The replication closes thus:

In conclusion, permit us to say that, notwithstanding you refuse to co-operate, we still cherish
the hope that the Returning Board, warned by the
history of the past, and conscious that its actions
are being observed by the whole nation, will discharge its delicate duty with such circumspection,
fairness, and impartiality as will give satisfaction
to the American people.

We are greatly surprised at one expression in this sentence: "Actions observed by the whole 'Nation." When did Gov. Palmer come to believe that this country is a "Nation "? If the States are sovereign, as he has long and stubbornly held, the Union is only a confederacy or league, deriving its existence and powers from the States. Mr. PALMER left the " Nation" of Illinois in ho hasts to visit the "Nation" of Louisiana for the purpose of overseeing the Returnin Board of that sovereign power in the inter est of "Tilden and Reform." Since reach ing the sovereignty of Louisiana, he seems to have changed his whole theory of the structure of this Government, and now, in an address to certain Republicans in New Orleans, he speaks of the Union as a Na-tion, and tells them that the "whole Nation" is observing how the Return-ing Board will discharge its duty. If he had written this address before he left Illinois, he would have said the "whole Confederacy of thirty-eight sovereign nations have their eyes upon the Louisiana Returning Board," etc. But since reaching New Orleans he has consolidated them all into one Nation. Why did he con-strict such a "centralized despotism" ruled over by "CESAR and an army" when he had thirty-eight sovereignties on the map of America? Possibly because he discovered that, if Louisians was a sovereign and independent power among the nations of the earth, he and his associate Eminent Citizens from other sovereign nations had no jurisdiction in the matter they were there to "boss," and had traveled to the "Pelican State" on a fool's errand. It will be of some value at least to John M. Palmer that he has discovered that this Columbia of ours is after all a nation, for all national purposes, and that States are small subdivisions of the grand nation for local convenience of the people in all matters of subsidiary and local concern.

BALM FOR TILDEN.

The true philosopher and the moral hero is the man who can bear disappointment with cheerful spirit, and evolve practical compensations from defeat. This general statement applies with ample point to Gov. TIL-DEN. If it shall eventuate that the Great Reformer has come so close to the White House as to put his foot on the very threshold only to find Mr. HAYES closing the door in his face, he can still be a happy man if he will consider not what he might have enjoyed inside the house, but the tribulations in housekeeping he has escaped by occupying his cosy establishment at Gramercy Park, where he can pick his own company, instead of the national establishment at Washington, where he would have had to entertain the most motley, variegated, and importunate crew of gaunt and famished lazzaroni this country has ever seen.

Let him remember, first, that the Demo cratic party has been out of power for nearly twenty years, and that, like Chinese spirits, the principal peculiarity of a Democrat is hunger. The heaven-born mission of every Democrat, from TEDDY O'FLAHERTY, of the Patch, to PERRY SMITH, of the aristocratic North Side, is to fill an office. Then let hir remember the few offices he has at his disted States, as wild pigeons fly through the woods of Posey County in the fall. Let him reflect that there are not post-offices custom-houses, and distilleries enough in the whole country to supply even the Democrats in Chicago, much less the noble army of Reformers which has swindled and bull-dosed all the way from Maine to Oregon, and from the wilds of Northern Michigan to the alligator-swamps of Florida. Let him think of the distraction that must encompass him as he tries to put 4,000,000 Democratic Reformers into 60,000 places, -sixty-six Democrats and two-thirds of a Democrat into a place scarcely able to hold the above fraction of a Democrat, in the present starvation condition of the average Democracy. Being a particular man and a fussy man, as all old bach elors are, and being overfussy just now, having recently received a mitten from one of Eve's fair daughters, let him think of the obstinacy worse than mulish, of adherence worse than court-plaster, of importunity outdoing the horse-leech, that he would have to encounter. Let him remember that his work would consist not so much of getting one man out of the sixty-six and two-thirds into office, but to rid himself of the sixtyfive and two-thirds clinging to the office with the tenacity of death to the dead African,-for that is about the grip of a Democratic patriot on an office when he once gets a clutch on it. These thoughts will bring him one compen-

Having given this calm reflection, then let him think of the heterogeneous character of the Reformers who have made speeches written letters, issued pronunciamento ried torches, borne transparencies, kindled bonfires, doctored returns, stuffed ballotboxes, disbursed the barrel, broken up Republican meetings, brickbatted their opponents' processions, ostracized whites, bulldosed blacks, and have bravely hunted the ferocious African from swamp to swamp with shot-gun and revolver. Let him re member that there will be the aristocrats of the ADAMS sort, the riff-raff and plug-uglies of Tammany, the wire-pullers of Albany, the bummers and scalawags of Chicago, the blue-jeans and butternuts of Indiana, the bull-dosers of Louisiana, the tar-heels of North Carolina, the Rifle Clubs of South Carolina, the White-Liners of Georgia, the Ku-Klux of Mississippi, and the hoodlums of California,—every one of them Reformers, every one of them starving, and every one of them marching to Washington with determination on his brow, a whisky-bottle in his pocket, and an office in his eye. If the late Texas Reformer, FITZHUGH, who kept the doors of the House of Representatives, who dined with Cox, and got to be a "biger man than old GRANT," was so beset with applicants that he had to fly, and even suffer Potipharian loss, what would become of Mr. TILDEN, who is too old to run, when the many-millioned mob of lean and hungry wolves came howling round his door?

his door?

There is another philosophical way of viewing this question. If Mr. Tilden shall at last lose the Presidential office, he can reflect that he is not the only man who has been compelled to gaze at the Promised Land, like Moses, without ever reaching it. WEBSTER, DOUGLAS, CLAY, SCOTT, GREELEY, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, PETER COOPER,

lamented MELLEY, WILLIAM WIRT, DE WITT CLINTON, the Path-Finder, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and HORA-TIO SETMOUR, who could so bitterly exclaim, "Your Governor even I cannot be, have all come near enough to the House to see its proportions looming up in the mists of uncertainty. Some of them have passed away to a better land, where politicians are not sold out. The rest still remain with us, chastened by disappoint-ment and purified by their fiery trial in the political crucible. If Mr. Tilden shall be lefeated, let him think of these great souls who have trodden the thorny way before nim, and be content. Let him think of poor Peres Cooper with his bandanna full votes by the side of his own cart-loads, and reflect how much worse he might have fared, and possess his soul in patience. If he be a wise man he will extract the philoophical essence of the situation, reme ng that Faust, when an old bachelor, secured the pleasures and honors of life for a time, but went to the devil at last.

WILL MISSOURI REBEL! Of all the vicious, implacable, unrepentant, and incendiary secession organs in this country, the Chicago *Times* is only out-Heroded by its St. Louis namesake. But the two train together as much as possible, and make common cause in exciting the bad passions of the same element that fifteen years ago plunged this country into the horrors of civil war. Thus the St. Louis Times has undertaken to get up a new rebellion in Missouri, and secures the connivance and assistance of its Mephistophelian twin in Chicago by sending telegraphic accounts of its progress. The Chicago Times printed the out lines of the new Missouri rebellion Saturday, in which the dispatch said:

There is a growing feeling here of trouble ahead, and that feeling is manifesting itself. The act which this sentiment prompts are little in the selves, but they are the same kind of stra selves, but they are the same kind of straws which were floating with the current of public opinion in the winter of 1860 and 1861. It is worthy of mention that the past week has witnessed a singular revival of interest among the State militiamen. Missouri has now an enrollment of about twenty-five companies of infantry and one company of light artillery. An exchange of the old muskets for breech-loaders was effected The force has been increasing steadily and quietly all through the campaign, three new companies having been mustered in very recently,—the last only a few days since under the name of the een a former Mayor of the city and now a lead where, people are talking of an irrepressible co where, people are talking or an irrepressible con-flict with a party and Administration corrupt, un-scrupulous, and despotic beyond endurance. There is cipher communication between St. Louis and the National Democratic Headquarters in New York constantly, and the sentiment here i ago is to-day nearer to that condition than it has een since the surrender of LEE.

As if all this were not explicit enough, the bloody-minded St. Louis editor-evidently a sort of Southwestern KEENAN in top-boots-

The drift of argument among Democrats is, that, The drift of argument among Democrate is, that, if violence must come to assert the will of the people, wisdom and policy will dictate that the initiative steps be taken outside of the Southern States, and in that view it is felt that national reform may have to commence in Missouri. A Den ocratic Administration exists throughout the Stat departments and radiates through four-fifths the counties. Tilden's majority is 60,000. Thes went to war with their next-door neighbors in Mis sourl in 1861, and may do it in 1876 just as easily souri in 1861, and may do it in 1876 just as easily. The Generals then on either side are the leaders now of their respective parties, only that the Confederate element and the Union Democrats are now shoulder to shoulder, allied and in perfect harmony, but so bitterly opposed to the corrupt party in power as to feel that the issue calls for descents are assumed.

While all this is stuff and nonsense, it is that account, and the journals that print it forfeit all claim to patriotism, decency, and humanity. The desire and purpose which actuate them are as villainous as if it were in their power to excite the rebellion they are seeking to foment. There may be a certain class in St. Louis who sympathize with this sort of talk, but as for Chicago, any successful arousing of the public passions will result in the same popular contempt and buffeting of the treasonable organ that it experienced during the late Civil War, when loyal and respectable people would not touch it with a pair of iron tongs.

There is no danger of a rebellion in Missouri. The conduct of the traitors of that State during the last War is a sufficient guarantee that they have not the courage to inaugurate a rebellion on their own account. With all their sympathies on the side of the Confederacy, they either sulked at home, or at best went into the guerrilla and bushwhacking business. This experience trained them into very successful mountain high-waymen, train-robbers, skulking bandits, and cold-blooded assassins. The Younger and James brothers are fair samples of the military genius of all that class of Missouri people who are talking rebellion. It will need no armies to conquer them. Sheriffs' posses, courts, jails, and Penitentiaries will suffice to suppress all danger they can offer to the peace of the community. The stuff we have quoted from the Times is a fair sample of their blatant brag and bluster; they are vicious without being brave, and they have all the depravity without the courage for rebellion. Besides, Missouri has been largely civilized since the War, and we are confident that the Siamese twins—the Si Louis and Chicago Times-represent a small and insignificant part of the community

THE DEMOCRATIC DEMAND. The Albany Argus has been a Democrat organ from a time antedating even Mr. Til DEN. It has been an organ that neve wavered. Ever since his entrance into politics, Mr. TILDEN and the Albany Argus have kept company, have always agreed, and the expressed opinion of one has always been the opinion of the other. That paper, re-cently, in a double-leaded article, points "the way out" of the existing dilemma or complication by assuming : (1) "That on the facof the returns, TILDEN has carried the States of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, or at least one or two of them;" (2) that the Boards of Canvassers have no right to throw out the vote of any of the counties in those States; (3) that, if the vote be counted as returned, the whole question can then be

settled in Congress.

This would be very well if the facts were as stated. The actual vote of South Caro lina is now known, and that vote is fo Hayes. The vote as returned in Louisian and Florida is not known; it may be fo either HAYES or TILDEN. In the next place, the Boards of Canvassers in Florida and Louisiana are, by the laws of their States, not only authorized and empowered, but re-quired, to reject the vote of every poll where the violence and intimidation were such as to prevent the holding of a fair or legal election, or where the return does not home report the vote of legal votes, legally po

the returns of an election which upon evidence shall be proven to be illegal and void because of the forcible prevention of voters, the expulsion of the election officers, and the want of the conditions showing the legality of the election itself and the integrity of the votes reported as polled, the law makes it the sworn duty of the Board to reect the returns. If the States of Louisiana and Florida have

no power to confer upon the election officers those States the power to protect the people of the States against fraud and forci-ble intimidation, and fraudulent and illegal elections, where does Congress get the power to supervise that election? In what part of the Constitution is Congress given an authority to canvass the vote of Louisiana, or New York, or Illinois, for Presidential Electors? The Constitution expressly removed from Congress any control over the manner or the choice of Presidential Electors by providing that " Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislatur thereof may direct," the number of Electors to which such State may be entitled. Where does Congress get the authority to go behind the canvass of the popular vote of the State, set aside the certificate of the Executive, and sit as a court of appeals upon the decision of the Election Board appointed by the State to count the returns and declare who has been appointed Presidential Electors by the people of that State?

The proposition of the Argus has a signifi-cance because of the intimate relations between that paper and Mr. THIDEN, and because it adds to its statements the following paragraphs:

In the name of the majority of the Am

people, we solemnly protest against the throwing out of the vote of any county or parish by the State Canvassers or Returning Boards.

In the name of a majority of the american people, we demand that these votes be returned as cast, and that certificates of election be issued accordingly.

And we believe we speak the sentiments of that same majority when we say that it will then submit o the result of a careful inquiry into the alleged grievances of all parties.

Is this a threat? The Board of Canva ers in Louisiana have their power and their duty defined by law. They cannot surren der their functions to any other tribunal.

They must do their duty as a judicial as well as a ministerial body, and there is no power anywhere, except by force, to reverse or set aside their judgment. The Argus proposes to let the investigation take place in Congr but Congress has no jurisdiction, original or appellate, in the matter. The people have made a choice, and when each State has appointed its Electors under its own laws, that is an end of the whole business. The Democratic Committee at New Orleans state the matter correctly when they ask that the Board shall not arbitrarily count all votes as returned, but shall count only lawful votes, lawfully cast. This is something different from the imperative requirement to count all the returns as made. Such a rule would destroy all elections. It would invite fraud, nvite the corruption of all election returns. and make all elections depend, not upon the popular vote, but upon the successful manufacture of returns. The return of East Felicians may be taken as an example of what might hereafter be the general rule. Two years ago, when the vote of that parish was full and fair, it stood:

Republican It is now set down that there were 1,746 rotes cast, of which 1,743 were Democratic and 3 Republican, and the Argus demands that this be counted as final.

A Confederate dispatch to the Confederate NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18. - The Returning Board

NEW OBLEARS, Nov. 18.—The Returning Board has been forced into the concession of allowing five of each party to be present, but this does not lead anybody to hope that there will be a fair count. To-night the town is gloomier than it has been in a month. The unfavorable news from South Carolins has dampened the general expectation and precipitated everybody into a cave of gloom. The effect of this is to intensify the bitterness of the people towards the socal officials.

There is more in this whine than appears

There is more in this whine than appears in the words. The "people" referred to who are so "bitter" are the Confederate fireeating politicians congregated about the St. Charles Hotel. The Republican half of the population of Louisiana are not esteemed people, but "field-hands" and "adventur-ers." Men who cultivate the soil are not considered people in the Confederate vernacular. But the dispatch states that the "town to-night is gloomier than for a month." The lying Associated Press agents at Charleston and Columbia, -one of them the editor of the Charleston News and Courier (fire-eating organ), and the other the Lieutenant of a oull-dosing rifle-club,—these persons had poured a stream of reports over the wire laiming that South Carolina had gone for TILDEN and HAMPTON by 8,000 majority, and then dropped a few cats, but stuck to it that TILDEN had the State by a "large majority." On the strength of these false reports the New Orleans fire-eaters builded their hopes. At last, on Saturday, their eyes were opened to the truth. The Board of Canvassers had completed their count, and, without rejecting any of the bull-dosed precincts, or throwing out any of the polls where ballot-box stuffing had been practiced, the returns showed a clear majority for HAYES and WHEELER. It was this unexpected (to them) result that precipitated them into the "cave of gloom." If the Louisiana bull-dosers were confiden they had carried their own State by a major ity of legal votes, lawfully polled, they would quickly crawl out of their gloomy cave; but they know very well that, unless all the frauds they practiced are credited up as legal votes to their candidates, they are beaten out of their boots; hence gloom.

It is sad enough to move a crocodile to tears, -the plaint that comes from Tammany Hall and is re-echoed from every Democratic Ring headquarters throughout the land, that the Presidency is to be stolen from TILDEN, and that they can't help it." It is as if a mob of pickpockets, deft from long practice in all the cunning devices by which they transfer the property of others to their own possession, should lift up their voices and cry aloud, "Our pockets are going to be picked, and we don't know enough to know how to hinder it. Will no honest person help us hold our purses?" If there be anything the party of Tammany Hall knows all about, it is how to steal an election. That party has practiced stealing elections long enough to have become more expert at it than ever did pickpocket at his thievery. At the North, Tammany Hall has systematically stolen the vote of New York for a quarter of a century, and in 1868 stole the Electoral vote of the State from Grany. The Southern wing of the State from GRANT. The Southern wing of the Democracy, that now cries out for protection against thieves, stole the vote of Louisians in 1844 from HENRY CLAY by the Plaquemine frauds. They stole Alabama by repeating and ballot-stuffing that to this day is boasted of ballot-stuming that to this day is becaused on They stole Mississippi, not like pickpockets, but like highwaymen, at the muzzles of shot-guns. So far as the State ticket, or the greater part of it, is concerned, they appear to have done the like in South Carolina at the late election. The

another attempt at highway robbery of an elec-tion by the Southern Democrats. In view of these facts, would it not be well for the Tam-many-Hall managers, and the ex-Confederate managers, and those elsewhere who, so to speak, are clutching their pocket-books with such dreadful desperation to cease grains out to be ull-dosing practiced in Louisiana dreadful desperation, to cease crying out to be saved from pickpockets and highwaymen? As Col. "Bos" INCERSOIL in his dispatch to Kelloge suggested, it is the gamblers with full hands of stolen cards who are lustily yellow. ng, "Don't touch the cards."

APTER THE BIG SHOW. APTER THE BIG SHOW.

PHILADRIPHIA, Nov. 17.—The Centennial Encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry, a very large frame hotel at Elm Station, three miles from this city, was burned this evening. The fire originated in the southeast corner of the building, and in an hour the structure was in ashes. It was 500 feet long by 450 feet deep, with accommodations for 4,000 guests. It had 1,300 rooms. It was completely furnished, and cost, all told, \$80,000. Insured for \$40,000. A hundred thousand Grangers were accommodated in the building during the \$2-thutton. Nothing was saved from the building. ers were accommodated in the bulkhibition. Nothing was saved :- Press Dispatch.

—Press Dispatch.

A great many people prophesied the happening of this very calamity. The buildings were a collection of cheap barracks, a few miles west of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvanis Central Railroad, and, as people passed along on the trains, and looked at the combustible sheds and rookeries, they were in the habit of prognosticating that the whole collection would end in smoke not long after the close-up of the Exhibition—providing the insurance had not run hibition—providing the insurance had not run out. As it turns out, the owners have done well financially. They have taken in 100,000 Grangers, and got back their original investment from the insurance companies.

There is little doubt that HAYES has a clear majority of the legal votes lawfully polled in Louisiana, and yet, by a stupid blunder of some person or committee, he may have lost five of the eight Electors. A New Orleans Con-

The Republicans have investigated the Presiden-tial Elector question, and to-day concluded that in those parishes where, through an omission on the tickets, the Republicans voted for only three Electors instead of eight, those three and no more could be counted. The total loss to the HATES Electoral ticket through this error is said to be 1.800.

the distribution of Electoral tickets in charge only printed them with the names of the two his own Congressional District, and omitted the Electors of the other five districts. It is claimed by the Confederates that 1,800 of such defective tickets were polled for HAYES and WHEELER. If it shall happen that the Republican majority in the State is less than the number of those defective tickets, then five Electoral votes would be lost to HAYES. It may turn out that the number of those tickets may be less than is stated. In South Carolina some of the Repubican Electors received 1,150 majority, and thers only 230, from which it would appear hat some of the Electors were willfully or gnorantly omitted on over 900

At last from the Solid South comes the definition of those mysterious barbarisms of speech "bull-dosed" and "bull-doser." Therefrom appears that the bull-dosers are law-abiding citizens of the first families of the South—r less such in fact than were the mounted bas all clubs that rode around South Carolina prior to the election, under command of Gen. M. C. Butler, of Hamburg-massacre notoriety. The bull-dosers, be it known, according to Southern authority, are not politicians. They are only guardians of the public weal. They were organized to stop cotton-stealing from the fields and gin-houses. This they did by ad-ministering to the thieves, when caught, a hun-dred lashes with the cat on the naked back, the which was denominated a "bull-dose." The recipient of these attentions was, of course, bull-dosed. What is neglected to be added is that we did not hear of bull-dosing before, be cause, from some mysterious reason, cotton stealing didn't abound until shortly prior to the Presidential election, and then only in strongl Republican parishes, where the respectable citizens of the first families found the reluctantly compelled to bull-dose pretty much the entire colored population. Singular, isn't it, there should be such a rumpus about it, under these circumstances? Mr. VIRGIL W. BLANCHARD, of New York.

the New York Sun. Mr. BLANCHARD's cure is nerve-food—or building material to supply the waste. He lays down the broad fact that the waste. He lays down the broad fact that the craving for alcoholic stimulus grows out of the desire to build up the starving nervous tissue in our overworked masses, and that this must be overcome by nerve-food. What this food consists of he explains in the following Victor Hugoish manner: "In what does nerve-food consist? What is it? Is it meat? No. White read! No. Potatoes! No. If it is not found in these staples, in what is it to be found? I answer, in the exterior of the wheat kernel, in the skin of the potato, and in milk; partially, also, in eggs and fish." We doubt very much whether Mr. Blanchard's prescription of bran and potato-skins will cure intemperance. Most sober people would rather get drunk than live on t, and drunkards would be as disgusted as was ECCLES over the teapot. The only sure cure is for a man who does not drink, not to begin; and for the man who does drink, to follow BROTHER Moody's advice—make good resolutions, say his prayers industriously, and shut square off. There is one Congressional District in Texas where the Republicans made a gallant fight to elect a member against great odds—in the Galveston District. Two years ago it returned Hancock (Confederate) by 5,050 majority. The

has discovered a cure for drunkenness, and he explains it in a card of some length, printed in

trict, as far as heard from: Following are the majorities by counties, proximately, for the Congressional candidate the Fifth District, as far as heard from:

Galveston News of the 16th thus reports the dis-

Here are sixteen counties which give the Demo cratic nominee 1,658 majority. Seven counties re main to be heard from. viz.: Burleson, Burnet Coleman, Concho, McCulloch, Matagorda, an Runnells. In the last election all these were heav ily Democratic but Matagorda, which gave a Re publican majority of 132 on a total vote of 686 The aggregate Democratic majority in the countie to be heard from was, in the last election, 1,202.

The effect of the hard times is markedly perceptible in the falling off in immigration during the past twelve months. For the year ending Nov. 1, 1875, the total number of immigrants landing at New York was 84,560, while for the corresponding period ending Nov. 1, 1876, the whole number of arrivals was but 62,555,—a decrease of about 15 per cent. The prevalence of whole number of arrivals was but 62,555,—a decrease of about 15 per cent. The prevalence of hard times in this country, it seems, is well known in Europe, and the effect has been that the immigrants for the most part have been confined to those who could fetch with them enough to relieve them from necessity of finding immediate employment. As heretofore, a full third of the whole number have remained in the City of New York, where they will have excellent opportunity of experiencing the hardest of hard times. The most notable falling off in immigration was in that from Ireland, which in immigration was in that from Ireland, which from 19,924 in 1875, fell to 9,724 in 1876. As for the last few years, the heaviest immigration is from Germany, which also shows a falling off, sinking from an aggregate of 25,559 in 1875, to 18,891 in 1876.

If Mr. Cierk Lies can discover that the "irregularities" in the taily-sheets in Republican precincts of this city were caused by Republicans bull-dosing Democrats, inducing them to stay away from the polls by shot-gun arguments, or compelling them to vote for HAYES by holding a loaded revolver at their heads, it will then be in order for him to consider whether he has legal power to throw out such bull-dosed precincts. But if he can find nothing worse than stupidities and blunders of form

mitted by De Republican precincts by his Democratic Count, Soard, we would respectfully submit to his ba-tellency that it will not look well for him to di-ranchise several thousand water.

It is worthy of remark that the very journals of the Democratic persuasion that are now most threatening in case TILDEN shall not be inaugurated, whether he is elected or not, are the same journals which were flereest in their denunciation of him before he was nominated. We have in mind particularly the New York Express, Cincinnati Engagers, St. Louis Time, Express, Cincinnati Enquirer, St. Louis Time, and Chicago Times,—all of which now threaten war and devastation if Truden be not inaugurated, but all of which have repeatedly denounced him as a railroad-wrecker, a common swindler, and a sham reformer. However, this only illustrates their abject devotion to page, which they set up as superior to country.

This table will prove interesting to those who are for the deficits of the Post-Office Density care for the deficits of the Post-Office Department. It gives the receipts, expenses, and deits, for six years past:

 Tear.
 Receipts.
 Expenditures,

 1870-'1.
 230, 037, 045
 324, 300, 104

 1871-'2.
 21, 905, 498
 26, 658, 192

 1872-'3.
 22, 906, 742
 29, 084, 946

 1873-'4.
 24, 586, 56
 32, 126, 415

 1874-'5.
 26, 671, 218
 33, 611, 309

 1875-'6.
 28, 644, 198
 63, 263, 488
 pts. It will be a good while yet be receipts. It will be a good receipts equal the exper done so in thirty years.

The Democratic newspapers have not yet told their readers that Colorado went Republican at her late election. As a part of the fruit of it, her Legislature has met, and elected her two United States Senators. They are JEROME B. CHAPTER, of Denver, and HENRY M. TRLLER, of Central City. They must be very good men, for Mr. Sam Bowles indorses them both as "old and prominent citizens and Republicans, abler than the average of the Senate, and, on the whole, a little honester." Praise from Sir Ro-PERT. These he brave words from Saint SAMUEL.

The Cincinnati Enquirer shows symptoms of a The Cincinnati Enquirer shows symptoms of a badly disordered stomach when it says:

"We are trembling upon the verge of anarchy or upon misery, to be only decided by an appeal to the sword." The writer probably has election bets pending which he is very anxious to have decided in his fayor.

Hence this "surreal to the sword." If he total so badly at the prospective loss of his money, he ought pot to have staked it. Why don't he hedge, and thus avert the war?

Any men fit to be President, or even a candidate for a great party for the office, would prefer to be counted out by fraud, rather than be counted in by fraud of which there is a reasonable suspicion.—

R. B. Hayes.

This declaration of Gov. HAYES expresses

the true principle. Where has There and anything as fair, or anything of the kind? When has he said that he declined to be counted

Mr. Clerk LIEB, a private word from a friend in your ear: Go slow, and see that despersite partisans do not use you to rake their chestnuts out of the fire. Bull-dosing may be practiced by Confederates in Louisiana upon negroes with impunity; but don't let any scoundrels perimpunity; but don't let any scoundrels p suade you to practice bull-dosing on the vot

A New Orleans dispatch states that "The A New Orleans dispatch states that "Insidelegations from the North spend most of their time in company with those of their own politics. Neither delegation is looking squarely and fairly upon both sides of the question. Each

If Clerk LIEB and Justices HAINES and HAM-MILL have any friends, they will advise those gentlemen not to undertake to disfranchise sev-eral thousand citizens of Chicago on the filmsy grounds upon which it is threatened to be done. There was no bull-dosing practiced by the

voters of Cook County of either party at the re-cent election. Let there be no bull-dosing of the returns committed by Clerk Line or his

PERSONAT.

U. S. Grant, Jr., has joined a law-firm in New "Hold the Fort " is to be produced as a holidaybook, with illustrations and music.
"Business is bad—there are no Americans in Paris," is the cry of a thrifty Frenchman.

The Lord Mayor of London's new book of poems is a palpable imitation, in parts, of Milton's "L'Allegro" and "Il Perseroso."

Dr. George M. Beard maintains in the Independent that inebriety is not, as commonly supposed, incurable, nor inebriate homes failures.

New York newspapers are making important Mr.
McVicker's fight with the ticket-speculators, and
it has become the prevailing local sensation.

Ivan Tourguenief, the Russian novelist who has
so many ardent admirers throughout the world,
has completed a new work, which will soon appear.

pear.

Maggie Gray, a Baltimore actrees, shot herself recently in the hip, inflicting a serious but not dangerous wound. She is supposed to have been a victim of unrequited love.

The Edinburgh Review says that George Ellot's great characters are Hetty in "Adam Bede," Maggie Talliver in "The Mill on the Floss," Tito in "Romola," and Rosamand in "Middlemarch."

Two thousand umbrellas have been lost and found during the great Exhibition upon the grounds, to say nothing of 1,000 parasols. If so many have been found, it must be that millioms have changed hands with no quid pro quo.

The Boston Pilot exuits over the new Irish poem,

The Boston Pilot exults over the new Irish poem, "Deirdre," and tries to vaunt the author as an Irish poet. It is to be hoped the result will not be the same as in the case of Barry Sullivan, "the Irish

tragedian."

A young man named Cunningham, attending a Tennessee agademy, was criticised for his oratorical display by a comrade, and settled the matter by shooting the amateur critic twice, killing him instantly. The question whether the criticism was correct remains unsettled. Meanwhile the orator's career is seriously interfered with, and he has left for parts unknown.

A very fashionable wedding took place at New-port, Nov. 14, the bride being Miss Byrd Tacker, a ward of Mr. John N. A. Griswold, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the bridegroom Lieut. Richard C. Derby, United States Navy. The marriage took piace at Mr. Griswold's summer residence, and about 1,900 invitations were lasued. The ceremony was per-formed by the Rev. Dr. Mercer. Lieut. Etting, United States Navy, was the "best man." There were no bridesmaids.

United States Navy, was the "best man." There were no bridesmaids.

The New York Tribune prints an interesting statement of the manner in which Gov. Tilden's engagement is denied. While the lady was redring her friends on Monday at the Windser Hotel, Mr. Tilden called, and, after being introduced to the company, drew a paper from his pocket and inquired with a serious air if Miss Morse had seen the morning's Tribuns. (This contained an allesion to the report of an engagement.) "Yes, replied the young lady with suppressed merriment, "my friends have sent me twelve copies!" This arcited the curiosity of the guests, and all were on the alert for the words which followed. After a moment's pause Miss Morse added earnestly, "Impossible! That could never be." Mr. Tilden changed the subject at once to politics, and inquired of the nearest lady if she were a Democrat.

FORE Nearly Incredible

Two Hundred a sand Person

The London Times the Peace of

Gen. Tchernayeff at Germany and

Allow Rus

Into T An Imperial Uh dan Loan o

THE NEW YORK, Nov. 19.from Constantinople de abandoned the project Roumania to prevent sians, but that Turkey hern bank of

from the Roumanian the German Capital Fr ready reached Vienna protection of their net the Roumanian envoy a though he bears the from Prince Charles, he believed a deaf ear wil caty in Paris.

TURKEY AND LONDON, Nov. 19. stantinople Saturday traordinary Grand Co accept the Conference A SHAM.

Chevket Pasha has for Fial by the Con "The State Bank and ized by an Imperial ul ceive subscriptions for ceive subscriptions for roubles in bank notes

cent, the issue price to this loan is rendered n

nary expenditures in cal situation. It hop TURKEY T LONDON, NOV. 20. dispatch reports that Bu harest asserting h Wallachia in the even

TCHERNAT
A telegram has been that Gen. Tchernayeff
the chief command of
Z. Semeka, formerly G BERLIN, Nov. 20.—I eral Americans have a ernment for letters against English shippi

LONDON, Nov. 20.patch says the Pioneer Government is prepart tingent of troops to E

GERMANY LONDON, Nov. 20. from Vienna says it neither Germany nor a

A Berlin dispatch to highest estimate which of the portion of Russ of mobilization is 250,0 RUSSIA'S R The New dispatch Russians arrived there to be a disposition to were disgusted with late campaign replace

The Vienna corresp firms the report that are to be the Turkis Conference.

astic men.

A Berlin special to the ships of the Russ Company have been i of the Russian Gover London, Nov. 20 take a more hopeful Times says: "This that we are perhaps holding that peace believe that when t

Powers deeply inte LONDON, Nov. 1 from Berlin says have discovered a Catholic Bishop of of Volhynia, ha imprisoned at Mosco have been thrown in dealers in arms have

GREAT Spinners' Associatio chester yesterday, Blackburn strike, d to work. This which would have

operatives. LONDON, Nov. 20. official returns from gives the total loss districts, and it is mate is too small.

Paris, Nov. 19.— tas been elected Se Doubs.

The death of Dia

LONDON, Nov. ire into private l CAN/ ns of the womin Sorel, disclose

cratic judges, appointed for by his Democratic County spectfully submit to his Exnot look well for him to die nd voters on account of

nark that the very journals persuasion that are now a case TILDEN shall not be r be is elected or not, are ch were flercest in their a before he was nom particularly the New York Enquirer, St. Louis Times, -all of which now threaten in if Tilden be not inauwhich have repeatedly deroad-wrecker, a comp reformer. However, this abject devotion to party, superior to country.

we interesting to those who of the Post-Office Depart-receipts, expenses, and de-

a reduction in the deficit 000,000, caused by increased a good while yet before the

ewspapers have not yet told plorado went Republican at a a part of the fruit of it, her s a part of the fruit of it, her and elected her two United ey are Jenome B. Chapter, at Ma Eller, of Central very good men, for Mr. orses them both as "old ms and Republicans, abler the Senate, and, on the ter." Praise from Sir Eubrave words from Saint

ing upon the verge of misery, to be only de-al to the sword." The election bets pending which have decided in his fayor, to the sword." If he feels ective loss of his money, he staked it. Why don't he t the war!

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—there are no Americans in a thrifty Frenchman. London's new book of poems n, in parts, of Milton's "L'Al-seroso." ard maintains in the Independ-

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A. Griswold, President of
a & Quincy Railroad, and
Richard C. Derby, United
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. The ceremony was per. Mercer. Lient, Etting,
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Finlayson, Glasgow; C.
tchkiss, Galveston, Tex.;
Conn.; Dr. Schulter,
Devenport... Tremont
dessing, Toledo: Charles
on. W. Harris. take sunheyenne; C. W. v. sizer,
Boule and Moure and ArFrance; C. W. v. sizer,
Boule and Moure and ArFrance; Col. d. S.
W. J. Boyle, Milwauperfor... Palmer House
a. Ia.; Aaron Thomas,
ries Gordon, Cleveland;
ils. D. Urecene, United
F. Moffat, Watertowa,
ilmore... Grand Pacific
, Springfield; Judge J.
h Smith and J. V. KenNew York; Gen. A. S.
tesque, New York; Dr.

FOREIGN.

Nearly Incredible Loss of Life by the Recent Storm in India.

Two Hundred and Fifteen Thousand Persons Officially Reported Killed.

The London Times Now Hopeful that the Peace of Europe Will Be Conserved.

Gen. Tchernayeff at Last Displaced from the Command of the Servians.

Germany and Austria Would Allow Russia to Move Into Turkey.

An Imperial Ukase Ordering a Busmian Loan of 100,000,000 Roubles.

TURKET'S PROBABLE DEFENSE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A Herald cable dispatch from Constantinople declares the Porte has now abandoned the project of sending troops to Roumania to prevent the march of the Russians, but that Turkey will await the attack on

ROUMANIA.

A dispatch from Berlin says a Comm from the Roumanian Government arrived in the German Capital Friday, and others have already reached Vienna and Paris to plead for the protection of their neutrality. The efforts of the Roumanian envoy at the Berlin Court, although he bears the most prayerful appeals from Prince Charles, have been in vain. It is believed a deaf car will be turned to the entreaty in Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 19 .- A dispatch dated Constantinople Saturday says: traordinary Grand Co. traordinary Grand Council to-day resolved to accept the Conference. It is stated that Mid-hat Pasha and Sanfet Pasha will be the Turkish

A SHAM, PROBABLY. Chevket Pasha has been sent to Philippopolis for Fial by the Commission which is investigating the atrocities in Bulgaria."

THE RUSSIAN LOAN. A telegram from St. Petersburg to-day says: "The State Bank announces that it is authorized by an Imperial ukase dated Nov. 18 to receive subscriptions for an issue of 100,000,000 roubles in bank notes bearing interest at 5 per cent, the issue price to be 92. The Official says this loan is rendered necessary by the extraordinary expenditures in view of the present political situation. It hopes all classes will sub-

TURKEY TO ROUMANIA. LONDON, Nov. 20 .- The Standard's Berlin dispatch reports that Turkey has sent a note to Bu harest asserting her right to send troops to Wallachia in the event of Russian invasion.

A telegram has been received in Vienna stating that Gen. Tehernayeff has been superceded in Z. Semeka, formerly Commander of the Russian Military District of Odessa.

NOT PROBABLE.
BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The Post asserts that several Americans have applied to the Russian Government for letters of marque, to be used against English shipping in the event of war.

LONDON, Nov. 20 .- The Times' Calcutta dispatch says the Pioneer states that the Indian Government is preparing to send a strong contingent of troops to Egypt if war is declared in

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. LONDON, Nov. 20 .- The Daily News' special from Vienna says it is positively stated that neither Germany nor Austria would oppose Russia's entry into Roumanis

RUSSIA'S ARMY. A Berlin dispatch to the Daily News says the highest estimate which even the Russians give of the portion of Russian army now in process of mobilization is 250,000 men.

The Newe' dispatch from Belgrade says 500 Russians arrived there Saturday. There seems to be a disposition to have the Russians who were disgusted with the Servians during the late campaign replaced with fresh and enthusi-

CONFIRMATION. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that Midhat and Saufet Pashas are to be the Turkish Plenipotentiaries at the

IMPRESSED. A Berlin special to the Times reports that all the ships of the Russian Black Sea Navigation Company have been impressed into the service of the Russian Government.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Papers to-day generally take a more hopeful view of the situation. The Time says: "This morning opens so fairly that we are perhaps led to be too sanguine in holding that peace is assured. It is hard to believe that when ten persons, all representing Powers deeply interested in keeping peace, meet in council, they will not maintain peace unbroken."

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Standard's dispatch from Berlin says the Russian police profess to have discovered a plot in Poland. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Leytomierz, in the Province of Volhynia, has been arrested and imprisoned at Moscow. Several Polish curates have been thrown into prison at Warsaw. All dealers in arms have been subjected to stringent regulations.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Operative Cotton-Spinners' Association held a meeting at Manchester yesterday, and, while justifying the Blackburn strike, directed the men to return to work. This action arrests a lockout which would have affected 80,000 Lancashire

INDIA.

INCONCEIVABLE DESTRUCTION.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that estimates, based on official returns from the various police sections, gives the total loss of life as 215,000 in three districts, and it is probable that even this estimate is too small.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—M. De Merode, Legitimist, tas been elected Senator for the Department of

The death of Diaz De La Pena, the artist,

SPAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Madrid Impercial states that Marshal Serano has determined to

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—An inquest on the renains of the woman brought here in a barrel rom Sorel, disclosed the fact that the body was rom Sorel, disclosed the last time the same and natched from the St. Francois burying ground, and sent here for the purpose of dissection in

medical coilege.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—A Grzeco-Roman wresting match held here last night between William eygster, champion of Germany, and Thieband

Bauer, champion of France and America, for \$500 and the receipts of the house, Bauer staking \$200 to Heygster's \$100, was won by Bauer in three straight fails. The longest round only lasted ten minutes.

Special Dispate to The Tribuna.

GUELPH, Nov. 19.—An extensive illicit distillery on the premises of William Stoeser, in the Township of Wilmit, was seized by Government officers a few days ago, two officers being left in charge, when, during the night, thirteen armed men invaded the premises, bound the officers, and removed most of the plant. Active exertions are being made to secure the arrest of the ruffians.

To the Western Americated Press.

crtions are being made to secure the arrest of the ruffians.

To the Western Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—The water will be let off Lachine Canai the 4th of December.

The inquest on the body of E. H. Walter, killed during the riot on the 8th inst., was continued Saturday, and testimony given by three responsible witnesses fastens the guilt of the shooting upon one of four colored policemen. It has been astablished beyond doubt that several of the negro policemen fired upon the whites with Winchester rifles, and one of them is said to have fired eight or ten shots. Further evidence will be taken to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

The Indian Office and the Pension Bureau.

Washington Dispatch to New York Steating Post.

Indian Commissioner Smith has nearly completed his annual report, and it will be submitted to the President in a few days. In conversation to-day he said that the appropriation made by Congress at the last session for the Indian service would not be sufficient to meet all the demands and requirements of the bureau The House of Representatives insisted upon reducing the appropriation below the close estimates submitted about half a million dollars, and then delayed passing the bill until the season was so far advanced that the annual supplies could not be obtained at low figures or the goods trausported to the remote Agencies below the close of navigation except at a high rate. This delay alone cost the Indian Bureau at least \$250,000. The Commissioner estimates that the appropriation will fall short about half a million below the sum required to observe the treaty stipulations and to feed the Indians.

Washington Dispatch to New York Tribune.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a report supplementary to his regular annual report upon the business of his office. This report embraces such recommendations as the Commissioner has to make to insure the efficiency and more economical administration of his office as well as the expedition of business. The most important feature in the suggested amendment of the law is the repeal of the present law admitting ex parte affidavits in support of claims and the existing system of medical examinations. In reference to the admission of ex parte affidavits, he says that if this species of testimony in support of claims be continued it will swamp the office. Last year the increase of original elegence needed 40.000 or admission of continued the support of claims be continued it will swamp the office. Last year the increase of

nations. In reference to the admission of ex parte affidavits, he says that if this species of testimony in support of claims be continued it will swamp the office. Last year the increase of original claims reached 40,000, exclusive of 1,000 bounty-land claims. Of the aggregate not more than 64 per cent were passed. There are now on hie in the office 88,000 unadjudicated claims, besides 60,000 rejected ones. In correction of this much-abused system it is proposed to abolish the 1,513 examining surgeons, as the local associations and influences dispose them to too great liberality in passing subjects of examination. It has been found also that the testimony in most cases is entirely untrustworthy. In addition, the number of persons ready to perpetrate frauds seems to be on the increase. The papers of claimants are also five to ten times more voluminous than they were, without adding a corresponding amount of trustworthiness. It is recommended that the entire country be divided into sixty districts, to each of which a surgeon be appointed for medical examinations, and a competent clerk be detailed to look into the claims of the parties and make up their papers, to be each to fown ready for adjudication, by the Penetric form ready for adjudication, by the Penetric forms and the forms ready to the forms and the forms a of the parties and make up their papers, to be sent in form ready for adjudication by the Pen-sion Eureau. It is estimated that this system will cost at least \$33,000 less than that now in vogue. At present the examining surgeons receive \$2 for each examination, which alone costs the Government an outlay of \$100,000 a year. It would also enable the Commissioner to make a reduction of at least one-third the present force of the Bureau.

Washington, Nov. 20—1 a. m.—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys and the Lake Region, northeast, backing to northwest and southwest

winds, falling or stationary barometer, and warmer, cloudy weather.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Time. | Bar. | The Hu. | Wind. | Rn. | Weather 2:05 a. m. 29.97 40 82 N.W., fresh. Cloudy, 11:18 a. m. 59.96 43 83 N.W., fresh. Cloudy, 2:00 p. 12:00 p. 29.44 43 83 N.W., fresh. Cloudy, 3:55 p. m. 29.94 43 83 N., fresh. Cloudy, 2:00 p. 12:00 p. 10:00 p. 10:

Maximum thermometer, 44: minimum, 37.
GENEGAL 0388EVATIONS.
CHICAG), Nov. 19—Midnight. Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain | Weather.

THE GIRLS AT WELLESLEY. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The following extract

from a private letter gives an amusing account of the political feeling at the Wellesley (ladies') College:

College:
Wellesley, Mass., Nov. 12.—Dean —: Are you a bemocrat or a Republican? There are 305 Republican girls here and only thirty-five Democrats. We tall the Republicans) had a torch-light procession the other night. It was a lot of fun. We had a lot of Chinese isnterns and candles on long sincks. We wore gymnastic suits, so were all dark except our heads, which were covered up with plllow-cases, or something white. We marched all round out-doors, and cheered, and had a great time.
We've had flags and things hung out of the ventilators all this week.
Wednesday, when everybody thought Tilden was elected, a lot of pillow-cases, draped with black, and with Hayes and Wheeler on them in black letters, were put out.

Thinking that the above might be of interest to some of your readers, I send it to you. D.

ELECTION WAGERS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 17.—When the question who is to be President is decided, a prominent lawyer or a well-known grain-buyer of Tama City is to ride a boar, without saddle or bridle, from Murdough's store to the Harmon House.

bridle, from Murdough's store to the Harmon House.

An Alderman of this city, M. McTiah, or C. L. Reyes, Clerk of the Courts, is to saw a cord of wood in front of the Post-office. Both parties are vigorously cultivating their muscle.

A prominent citizen or a mail-carrier is to be wheeled from the Post-office the Chicago & Rock Island Depot.

A. W. Hawkins was the stakeholder of \$800 put up on election, which he says he took home with him and placed under his pillow. He went to sleep, and when he awoke the money was gone.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LANSING, MICH., Nov. 19.—Almeron Newman, one of the first settlers in the Grand River Valley, died recently at Portland, at the age of 73 years. He settled in Portland in 1886, held the office of Justice of the Peace from 1888 to 1878.—35 years.—and was a member of the Legislature in 1888.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

A. H. Piquenard, Supervising Architect of the new State-House, who has been long fil, died at his residence here at midnight. He was a man of great ability and of great excellence of character.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. Naw YORK, Nov. 19.—Arrived, the steamer Baltic, from Liverpool. London, Nov. 19.—Arrived, the Pommera-nia, from New York, at Plymouth; the Pennia, from Queens

A STRIKE ENDED. AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 19.—The strike on the Georgia Railroad is ended. A compromise has been agreed upon satisfactory to the engineers and officers of the road.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 19.—In consequence of the late epidemic, no races will be held over the Ten Broeck Course, as programmed for February 1877.

NO RACES AT SAVANNAH.

ary 1877.

Christmas morning they stood before the altar, and the music of the marriage belis was sweeter to them than the music of the spheres. Christmas morning, four years later, a baldheaded man jumped out of bed, half distracted, and wanted to know why his wife was such a fool as to put a Christmas horn in that boy's stocking.

CASUALTIES.

A Fearful Catastrophe in a Sacramento Theatre Saturday Night.

The Floor Gives Way Under an Audience of a Thousand People.

Seven Persons Killed Outright and Many Others Seriously Hurt.

An Accident of a Similar Character at Perrysville, N. Y.

A Wagon Containing Thirty-six Persons Driven Off a Bridge Near Cincinnati.

Badly Injured. A THEATRICAL HORROR. A THEATRICAL HORROR.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—A Sacramento dispatch says that last night, during a performance at Moore's Opera-House, the floor gave way, killing seven and wounding about 100 spectators. The Opera-House was situated over a large livery-stable on Second street, between K and L, and was formerly used as a State armory. It had recently been converted into a theatre by putting up a gallery and a tier of boxes, making putting up a gallery and a tier of boxes, making the hall capable of seating 1,000 persons. The floor was unsupported except by the usual beams. The Vaudeville troupe had engaged the theatre, and, it being the opening of the establishment, the house was crowded. Soon after the performance commerced a sudden statistics. the performance commenced a sudden sinking of the floor was noticed, accompanied by the

of the floor was noticed, accompanied by the cracking of beams, and directly the entire auditorium, carrying with it the stage and gallery, was precipitated into the stable beneath. The rear portion was partiy supported by the stalls beneath, and the audience were thrown forward toward the stage. The lights were extinguished by the concussion and a scene of fearful confusion ensued. A fire-alarm was struck, and in a few moments the Department were on the ground, and, with the assistance of the police, proceeded to rescue the wounded and remove the dead. A great crowd, in the meantime, assembled, and great crowd, in the meantime, assembled, and the excitement was intense. Hundreds crawled from the ruins unassisted and uninjured. On from the ruins unassisted and uninjured. On clearing away the debris the following were found dead: S. W. Perry, janitor of the Court-House; Frank Myers and W. J. Forster, compositors in the Record-Union office; Henry Vaca, Ezra Woolson, formerly County Treasurer; Michael Tiernan, and two unknown. The performers escaped with some prulese. Eddle Peeks of the Swiss Rall Physics. bruises, Eddie Peake, of the Swiss Beil-Ringers, and Mrs. Wilson, a variety performer, being the most injured, but neither seriously. Many of the bounded taken from the ruins are in a crip-

pled condition, and a number will probably die. ON HORROR'S HEAD. Utica, N. Y., Nov. 18.—During the Episcopal Church entertainment at Hill's Hall, Perrysville, Madison County, Friday evening, the north bent of the floor gave way, precipitating over fifty ladies and children ten or twelve feet to the floor below. Mrs. H. L. Keeler's right leg was broken, the bone badly shattered, and the arm and foot bruised. Mrs. John Cress and Mrs. David Wells were severely injured about the chest and body. Mrs. Cora Maine's knee and ankle were sprained. Others were painfully bruised. Mrs. Cress may

HORRORS ACCUMULATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 19.—In this county about ten miles northwest of this city, there rain and darkness of 2 o'clock this morning, that resulted in injuries to a dozen persons, fatal in two or three cases. There was to have been a wedding after the German fashion in the family of William Bramlye, on the Blue Rock Road, in this county. It was to take place early this morning. In order to be there on time the relatives of the family and some immediate friends. mostly of West Fifth street in this city, started out last night at 10 o'clock in two large covered furniture-wagons, drawn each by two horses. One of the wagons contained twenty persons, and the other thirty-six persons. It was to the latter wagon and its occupants that the acci-dent happened. At a point about ten miles from this city, they had to cross on the Blue Rock Road a creek known as the West Fork by a narrow bridge that barely admits of the passage of a wide vehicle. It is stated that the driver of the wagon was drnhk, and that all the party were very hilarious. However, that may be, in the darkness the wagon went through the frall side railing, and the wagon, and its thirty-six occupants, and one of the horses went over, falling twentyfive feet to the shallow water and rocks beneath. Louis Bramlye, 67 years of age, suffered fracture and dislocation of the spine that will cause his death. Joseph Myers suffered a fracture of the skull, also fatal it is supposed. Mary Kleinburg, 10 years of age, is not expected to live, from concussion of the brain. Nine or ten others were more or less

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 19.—A party of fifty-six persons left the city late last night in two furnidistance out, in the northwestern part of the county. About ten miles out, at a crossing of the West Fork, in the darkness one wagon, con-taining thirty-six people, was driven off the side of a bridge, falling twenty-five feet to the lock below. Louis Bramlage, aged 67, had his spine fractured and will probably die; Joseph Myers had his skull fractured; Mary Kleinburg, aged 10, suffered concussion of the brain. Nine or ten others were more or less injured.

SHOT-GUN ACCIDENT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 17.—A few days since, at Frederickburg, John King and Andrew Goldsperry, two young lads, went to a black-smith-shop to play. They found an old musket, which was taken by Andrew, while John took a which was taken by Andrew, while John took a crowbar, to have a sham fight. To make sure the gun was not loaded, several caps were snapped under the hanmer, and it did not discharge, and they were satisfied it was safe. But, unfortunately, when their play began, at the first pull of the trigger the gun was discharged, and its contents entered the shoulder and lungs of John, killing him almost instantly.

WHISKY'S WORK. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. DESMOINES, Ia., Nov. 17.—Last Monday evening, Mrs. Baze, who resides a few miles from Storm Lake, started from the village for her house on foot, and was overtaken by Frank Hemmer and his team. She solicited a ride, which was granted. While on the way, the wagon ran into a deep rut, and both were thrown out of the wagon, which ran over Mrs. Base, and from the effect of her injuries she died in a few minutes. The evidence before the Coroner elicited the fact that Hemmer was intoxicated.

CHLORAL. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
LANSING, Mich., Nov. 17.—Mrs. J. W. Hinchey

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 17.—Mrs. J. W. Hinchey died to-day from the effects of an overdose of hydrate of chloral.

SUICIDE.

Special Disputed to The Tribune.

Springpirile, Ill., Nov. 19.—A man named Theo. O. Miller, who has lately been working in this vicinity, attempted suicide here to-night at a saloon. The police found him in a dying condition, but medical assistance brought him to, and he is now likely to recover. The cause of title attempt was friendlessness and weariness of life.

COLUMBUS. O. Nov. 19.—Just after the mid-

night train on the Panhandle Road left here last night, the dead body of a man was found lying on the track just outside of the depot. The engine and train had passed over his body, mutilating it terribly. A paper was found on the body, on which was scrawled, "Thurston Ewers, Knox County. Edward Pond. Concluded to kill myself." On the other side was a memorandum of work done. Deceased was about 31 years of age, and had on a new suit of clothes. It is thought here that the man threw himself under the passing train.

CRIME.

LINCOLN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 19.—Since the arrival of Saturday's Tribuna, containing so full an account of the circumstances of the attempt to violate the tomb of Lincoln at Oak Ridge Cemetery, and the gratifying news of the arrest of the Vandals, Springfield people have been considerably excited, a feeling of intense indignation prevailing that so utterly-debased persons could be found that would rob the Lincoln tomb of the illustrious remains it was intended tomb of the illustrious remains it was intended to guard. By the early train this morning, El-mer Washburn and a force of detectives arrived with Mullens and Hughes, the parties charged with the vandalism. The pris-Three Persons Fatally Wounded and All charged with the vandalism. The prisoners were conveyed to the County Jail at once, and are guarded with especial rigilance. At the special request of the Hon. Leonard Swett and Robert Lincoln, the Hon. Charles H. Reed, of Chicago, came down with a view of taking concerted action with local officers in the prosecution. After such consultation, and as the present term of the Sangamon Circuit Court is special, and no Grand Jury is sitting, it has been determined to move in court to-morrow for the issue of a venire for a special Grand Jury in the case. Judge Zane will doubtless grant the motion, and the evia special Grand Jury in the case. Judge Zane will doubtless grant the motion, and the evi-dence against the prisoners will secure their indictment at once. In view of the gravity of the charge and the importance of the case, this special action seems necessary, and is warranted by the statutes. By agree-ment, the Hon. Charles H. Reed will have ment, the Hon. Charles H. Reed will have charge of the prosecution, and will be assisted by ex-State's-Attorney Hamilton, of this city, State's-Attorney Hazilett, and possibly by other members of the Sangamon Bar. Attorney-General Edsall and others will voluntarily assist if further assistance is deemed necessary. The National Lincoln Monument Association, actuated by a desire to probe the matter to the very bottom, will give the prosecution their support and tional Lincoln Monument Association, actuated by a desire to probe the matter to the very bottom, will give the prosecution their support and encouragement. Conferences to that end have been held to-day with Maj. J. T. Stewart, O. M. Hatch, Jacob Bunn, Col. D. L. Phillips, and other official officers of the Association. The Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Vice-President of the Association, is lying seriously ill. The Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of Chicago, is expected to arrive here in the morning to defend the prisoners, who will be prosecuted for conspiracy and for an attempt to steal the remains of Lincoln. These are both Penitentiary offenses, which body-snatching is not. It is left that the statutes do not furnish adequate penalty for so atrocious a crime. The TRIBUNE correspondent visited the prisoners in jail this evening, but, by the advice of their counsel, whom they familiarly term Billy O'Brien, given before they left Chicago, they decline to say anything further than to protest their inno.ence. They say The TRIBUNE's story is false; that they never heard of Swegles before; never saw Springfield until now; and that Billy O'Brien will show that the whole thing is a put-up job. The jail-officers consider them the hardest criminals that have struck town for many years. It is possible they may ask a change of venue from this Court, in which event their case would go to Menard County for trial. The detectives are confident that they have enough evidence to convict both Mullins and Hughes.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Nov. 19.—Yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received at Washington announcing that the signal observer at Barnegat had reported to the chief signal officer as follows:

Large steam frigate with two smoke stacks, burning soft coal, looks like the Franklin, is passing north, out of signal distance. This dispatch was also received at quarantine, and the corps of reporters who are there awaiting the arrival of William M. Tweed were at once on the alert, hoping that the day of their deliverthe alert, heping that the day of their deliver-ance was near at hand. Further news from the observers at Ocean Grove and Highland Light er the signal-observer at Barnegat was or was not correct in his opinion. The steamship Bal-tic arrived off Sandy Hook at 9 o'clock Saturday night and came in in the morning. Her officers had seen nothing of the Franklin, nor any vessel resembling her. If the ship sighted off Barnegat had been the Franklin, and the weather had been favorable, she would probably have had been favorable, she would probably have reached Sandy Hook this morning and have come over the bar at high tide, but all night Saturday and all day to-day a heavy northeast wind has been blowing, and the Captain would naturally have kept the ship heading up to the gale and sea, in order to keep off the lee shore. If this were the case, the Franklin will probably come in soon after the storm subsides, though, as she draws twenty-three feet of water, she can cross the bar only at high tide. Saturday was the ninth of the Franklin's voyage from St. Thomas, and, notwithstanding the heavy weather which has prevailed much of that time, her arrival may be hourly expected. Ten days is the longest time allowed her in the estimates of naval officers and sea-captains, provided she steamed all the way from St. Thomas, as she probably has done.

THE CHARLESTON MURDER. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 19.—John Henry Dennis, one of the negroes implicated by the Coroner's jury in the Hausmann and Sportsman murder, was arrested yesterday in Columbia, on information given by one of the persons arrested. A posse of eleven went out this morning eleven miles to arrest two other negroes, named William and Stephen Anderson, groes, named William and Stephen Anderson, who were present at the murder. William was arrested in town, but Stephen was at his house, and refused to surrender, and was only captured after being shot several times, although not seriously. Six negroes are now imprisoned charged with complicity in the murder. Four more arrests under the Enforcement act were made yesterday. Nearly all the prisoners were bailed, but some are still in jail, District-Attorney Corbin having instructed Commissioner Boozer to refuse bail for several and to postpone it for others.

A GANG BROKEN UP. St. Louis, Nov. 19.—What has long been known as the Hogan Mountain gang of railroad train thieves, who have operated very extensively along the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway between here and the Arkansas line has been broken up and nine of their number, including three women, have just been sentenced by the Iron Mountain Circuit Court to from five to eleven years in the Penitentiary. There are also about thirty indictments standing against others of the gang. These part.es are among the most desperate characters in the State, and breaking up their operations is a matter of congratulation to all classes of law-abiding-citizens. Win. H. Byers, a detective of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, has been mainly instrumental in ferreting out these law-less men and bringing them to justice, and deserves great credit for his skill and bravery, his life being frequently in great peril. has been broken up and nine of their number,

CHARGED WITH RAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 19.—S. M. Davis, Superintendent of the Poor-House of Lee County, is charged with rape upon the person of Nancy Lee, an imbecile inmate of that institution. As soon as the charge was made, Mr. Davis surrendered himself to the authorities, and gave bonds for his further appearance. He denies the accusation.

and said his name was Charles Shields, that his wife was dead, and he wanted \$500 for six months. Swedringen, not being personally acquainted with Shields, but knowing that he was good for the amount, loaned the money without question, and took a mortgage. As the Shields who owns the land is not the Shields who got the money, it is evident the transaction was forgery.

THE REVIVAL.

The Standard Standard with Shields, but knowing that he was good for the amount, loaned the many without who owns the lands in not tae-Shields who got the money, it is evident the transaction was forger.

THE PATAL KHIPP.

Series Green St. Nov. 17.—In Lucas County, Henry Cooper and George Clamptit quarried about the election, when the latter cut the former serveral times, one can nearly severing the wind-pipe. The murderer escaped.

Wednesday night, Mrs. Sika Miller, of Weshington, Johnson County, while suffering from measurable, out her brisk.

THE XEW LAW IN MICHIGAN.

Secreta Degach to The Tribusa.

DETROOT, Mich., Nov. 12.—The man Beleber, who killed another named Kinyon during a controversy over a lease of land at Leamington several months acr, was trief at Sandwich year next month.

RAILWAY TICKETS.

When They Were Introduced, How They Are Ende, and how the same size as the tickets now used. But his arrangement for printing them were of the most primitive description. In fact, a few type fastions to describe the was a man who was employed at a way-side station in the neighborhood of Carlisle, and those he then used were about the same size as the tickets now used. But his arrangement for printing them were of the most primitive description. In fact, a few type fastional to getter in a case abourthm. The name of the station to which the passenger was going to warried underly to the development of the present one. The use of tickets on this principle grad the stand to describe to devote himself entirely to the development of the present one. The use of tickets on the present one. The use of tickets on the present one the parent of the present one. The use of tickets on the present one manufactory, put the standard proposed and the station. The stay of the state of the present one cases and those the them underly to the development of the new industry.

From that day to this the printed by the little press in found to the interest of the present one cases and the present one cases and the prese

A Fatal Love.

At a late meeting of the Board of Health of Reading. Penn., the following statement was made of the manner in which a young man caught the small-pox: "He met his sweetheart on the street in the evening and accompanied her home. On the front door was a red patch, but she said nothing about any member of the family having the small-pox. She concealed the fact from her lover, and conducted him into the house by the side door so that he should not see the red patch on the front door. He caught the small-pox from the infected house, and was the means of communicating the disease to his father, who died."

means of communicating the disease to his father, who died."

A Novel Proceeding.

An amusing incident occurred lately at the establishment of a well-known London publisher. The manuscript of a novel was sent to him so hermetically sealed in a tin box that it could not be extracted without a hammer. The clerks who received the box conjured up in their minds an idea that it contained dynamite, and, consequently after much perturbation, the box was deposited unopened in a dark cellar, where it has remained for several months, and where, probably, it would have continued to romain, had not the author, who lives in a remote part of the world, unexpectedly made his appearance in the British metropolis.

that that number is printed by the fittle press in front of the ticket clerk, when he thrusts the ticket in before it is issued. But the duty of that press is in reality to print the date—the numbering being done before the ticket arrived at the station.

A large proportion of the accuracy of the accounts of railways depends upon these numbers. For example, take the case of a booking clerk at Reading. He has before him a box with a large number of pigeon-holes, each holding the tickets for one station. Let us select the pigeon-hole for Salisbury. Before he begins his day's work, he knows that the first ticket from Reading to Salisbury will be, say, 5,036. When the day's work is over he finds the last ticket is, say, 5,036. He has, therefore, issued thirty tickets of this particular class to Salisbury, and is responsible for thirty fares. He has a return to fill up each day of the numbers on the tickets issued, and, by seeing that the last number on each day and the fisst of the next are consecutive, the officials at headquarters are able to have a complete check upon the station clerks, and to preserve an almost invariable accuracy in their accounts.

Let us see how this ticket-printing is done. First of all, here are boxes filled with colored pieces of cardboard, which will soon be printed and made into tickets. An order has come from the Southwestern Railway for so many thousand tickets, say from Waterloo to Bishopstock. The order states color or colors, the number of the last ticket in stock, and the average consumption, which enables the printer to know when the tickets ordered must be sent in. The little steam-wrought machine for printing railway tickets is an exceedingly ingenious piece of mechanism. Imagine a table about twice the size of a page of this magazine, with a long thin box rising above it at the boxt. The table contains the printing-rollers and type case; the boxes (the interior horizontal section of which is the size of a ticket) are for holding tickets.

The upper box is filled with a pile o

the interior borizontal section of which is the size of a ticket) are for holding tickets.

The upper box is filled with a pile of pieces of cardboard. One at a time, the lowest card is jerked by a spring under the printing machinery, and falls into the lower box; and, in less than a quarter of a second, it is printed and numbered and safely stored in the other box. All that the man has to do is to keep the upper box filled with cards, remove the lower box when filled, supply fresh empty boxes, place the printed tickets in rows, and see that the ink reservoir is full. The machine does not rest, including the printing, the inking of the tipe, and the moving and storing of the tickets. The numbering is done by means of four wheels, with their centres in a horizontal line,—thus forming a cylinder. These wheels have raised numerals on their edge, which imprint them selves on the tickets. The wheels which bear the numeral in the units place moves so that a fresh type is ready for each successive ticket; that in the tens place, at one-tenth that rate, and so on.

The next step, of counting the tickets, is a local printing and storing of the tickets, is a local printing the printing. The machine does not rest, including the printing, the inking of the tipe, and at the close a large number responded readily, sha well as by rising to the call for those who could say, "I will take Christ now."

An interesting feature of the meeting was the presence of Prof. P. G. Gillett, L. D., of the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, Ill., with a class of about twenty from that excellent institution, to whom he interpreted by finger-letters and other signs, all the proceedings of the meeting have a successive tickets; that in the tens place, at one-tenth that rate, and so on.

The next step, of counting the tickets, is a local place in pieces of finding Christ, but who had come many miles to attend the meeting with the hope of finding Christ, but who had cressify with the hope of finding Christ, but who had cressify

fresh type is ready for each successive ticket; that in the tens place, at one-tenth that rate, and so on.

The next step, of counting the tickets, is a curious one. Though the greatest care is taken to insure accuracy, mistakes will occur in printing the numbers on the tickets. Sometimes a number is omitted; sometimes two tickets are printed with the same number. To provide against such casualties, the tickets, when printed, are counted; and, as it is impossible for human eyes, and memory, and judgment to be infallible, they are counted by machinery. This machinery again consists of a table, with two boxes as before. This time the table is simply a table with a hole in it large enough to allow the number of a ticket to be seen through. At the side of the table is a cylinder wheel similar to tifat above described. The number on the cylinder is adjusted to be the same as that printed on the first ticket to be counted. The tickets are in consecutive order. As the boy turns a handle, they are jerked from the upper box to the lower, showing their numbers under the whole. The cylindar wheel revolves at the same rate, and therefore the number on each ticket and that on the wheel ought to agree. If they do not agree, then it is erident that a number has been omitted, or perhaps duplicated. The deficient ticket being supplied, or the surplus one removed, the tickets are then pressed together by machinery, tied, packed, and then sent to their destinations. Such is one of the interesting industries of our time, an industry invented, developed, and still in the hands of one family, yet spread in its interests over the whole world. And it is curious to know that in one long, low building, in a suburban street in a provincial town, the tickets for the whole world, except North America, are made.

A Snake and Chicken Fight.

Terre Haute Journal.

On Sunday last, a hen belonging to a Mr. Green, of the Wabash Rolling-Mills, was seen in a fight with a garter-snake. Mr. Green and several men got near and watched them fight for fifteen or twenty minutes. The heu made a pick at the snake's bead, when, like a flash, the snake made a dive into the hen's mouth, and wriggled itself entirely down. The hen began running sideways, and finally died. Yesterday, on cutting her open, the snake was found to be alive yet. It was killed, and proved to be sixteen inches in length.

THE REVIVAL.

Continued from the Second Page.

coldly.

"Not much!" said one; "you wrote a book about Joan of Arc."

"Well, and if I did!"

"Well, she was a fraud in her heart, and an idiot all round the house."

"But why! Joan of Arc drove the English out of France."

"Well, suppose she did! She had all the trumps in her own hand and didn't declare the Republic!"

octry, which he said had affected him deeply hough he was not much of a hand for poetry I sat alone with my conscience, In a place where time had ceased, And we talked of my former living. In the land where the years increased. And I felt I should have to answer The question it put to me, And to face the answer and question Throughout an eternity. The ghosts of forzotten actions. Came floating before my sight, And things that I thought were dead things, Were alive with a terrible might. And the vision of all my past life. Was an awful thing to face—Alone with my conscience sitting. In that solemnly silent place. And I thought of a far-away warning, Of a sorrow that was to be mine, In a land that then was the future, But now is the present time. And I thought of my former thinking. Of the judgment day to be, But sitting alone with my conscience Seemed judgment enough for me. And I wondered if there was a future. To this land beyond the grave; But no one gave me an answer. And no one came to save.

Then I felt that the future was present, And the present would never go by, For it was but the thought of my past life Grown into eternity.

Then I woke from my timely dreaming.

For it was but the thought of my past lift Grown into eternity.

Then I woke from my timely dreaming. And the vision passed away, And I knew the far-away warning Was a warning of yesterday—And I pray that I may not forget it. In this land before the grave, That I may not cry in the future, And no one come to save.

And so I have learnt a lesson Which I ought to have known before. And which, though I learnt it dreaming. I hope to forget no more.

So I sit alone with my conscience In the place where the years increase, And I tg to remember the future In the land where time will cease, And I know of the future judgment, How dreadful soe er it be. That to sit alone with my conscience Will be judgment enough for me.

THE ATTER MERITIG

was very large and interesting. Mr. Moody gave an address on the subject of "Feeling versus Faith," called out by a note from a lady

ministers and others coming in to attend the meetings. Some of them signify their willingness to make special rates to ladies and others who accompany delegates to the Convention. The special tickets issued each day for the Convention can be had by delegates for ladies and friends. ernacle.

The Convention will open to-morrow at 3 o'clock p. m.. Tickets for the gallery may be had at the Young Men's Christian Association

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The fire at Fisher's Mill, Nos. 20 and 22 Desplaines street, did not spread so far as was anticipated, but was confined, through the exertions of the firemen, to the building in which it originated. The damage will, however, reach fully \$39,000, less than half of which is covered by insurance, but in what companies could not be ascertained, as the policies are in the vault of Greenebaum's bank. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it probably started in the drying-room.

A politician, who had written a remarkable book upon Joan of Arc, found himself at a Radical banquet. At the propitious hour of the cheese he ventured to propose his candidacy to the assembled guests, but they all regarded him colding.

BUSINESS NOTICES. There are thousands of people in Chicage with shattered nerves and debilitated constitutions. Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a sovereign restorative. Depot, 53 Clark-st.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

MEETS THE WANTS OF THOUSANDS Gentlemen—We have sold SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for nearly one year, and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such univer-sal satisfaction. We have to learn the first complaint

we have to sear the arise companity yet.

We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicines, but your preparation meets the wants of thousands, and we think those afflicted should be convinced of its great merit, so that their suffering will be relieved. We have been in the drug business for the past twelve years constantly, and soid everything for Catarth, but yours leads all the rest. If you see proper you can use this letter or any part of it that you wish. Very truly yours.

S. D. BALDWIN & CO., Wholessie and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Books, and Stationery, Washington, Ind., Feb. 23, 1878. 6,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA. The following testimonials are from Mesurs J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col., large and influentla druggists. They report unprecedentedly large sales and universal astisfaction. No other disease is so alarmingly prevalent in that region. They speak of the following gentlemen as among their best citizens:

SORELY AFFLICTED. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.—Gentlement:
Prompted by a fallow-feeling for those afflicted with
Catarrh. I wish to add my restimony in behalf of 84th
PORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have
been sorely affitted with this fearful disease for fore
years, and have tried every known remedy without
avail, until bought a notice of the above CURE from
you, which gave me almost instant relief. It being a
constitutional as well as a local remedy. I believe it to
be all that is claimed for it.—a Radical Cure for Catarrh. Very truly yours.

With Jenson, Bliss & Oo. GREATLY AFFLICTED.

Mears J. O. Bosworth & Co., Dewer-Gentlemes: It take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADE-CAL CURE FOR CATARIH to all who are afficed with this disease. I was greatly afficied with it for a long time, and cured it with two bottles of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I was again taken with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately seat for another bottle, which fixed me all right, giving me relief from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more, too. Wishing you success in its introduction, I am, very truly yours.

Denver, Oct. 4, 1875, of Smith & Doll. TRIED EVERYTHING.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.—Genue-men: I have used SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, and it has given perfect satisfaction. have tried almost everything, and it is the only this that has given me relief. I therefore take pleasure is recommending its use to all afficted with Catarra of any kind, and offer this as my testimony to its benefit Very truly. W. S. DECKER.

Each package contains Sanford's Improved Inhalter Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price \$1.00 per package. For sale by all Wholesale and Be-tail Druggists throughout the United States. General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston. Ask for and insist on having SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

LAME BACK

The continuency of the control of the meeting, hymns, sermon, and all.

Joilet is blessed under the labors of Mr. Charles M. Morton. A letter to The Theorem and the control of the control of

ROYAL BAKING

BOYAL BAKING POWDER.

RECEIVED THE HIGHEST

Centennial Award.

Considerable Decline in Clearings-New York Exchange Weaker.

--- Provisions Firm.

The Produce Markets Less Active

Wheat and Barley Easier ... A Slight Flurry in Corn.

FINANCIAL.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the The clearings of the Chicago banks for the last week indicate the interference with business of the election excitement. It is something of a disappointment to find that the period set by common consent as the limit of the hard times has passed, and left business interests still troubled by political uncertainties. The operations of the banks last week consisted mainly in routine transactions and discounting the paper that is always in regular supply. There were limited offerings of new paper, and the indications of the loan market are that capaid is finding few new opportunities for employ-

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. Special rates are made in special cases. On the street, there is little good paper offered. Rates are 7 per cent and

\$2,074,881.32 .\$21, 126, 033, 66 ing week 25, 300, 992.64 2,495,087,14 STRESS PROSTRATION IN LONG

BUSINESS PROSTRATION IN LONDON AND NEW YORK.

The Public shows by a comparison of the clearings that the prostration of business in London has been much more severe than in New York:

No one who watches the weekly statement of clearings at London, given elsewhere, can have failed to notice the pocalise severity of the recess business prostration there. In part it may be due to the apprehensions of foreign war, and the consequent panic in the Stock Fachange, but there had been a stendy decline in transactions since July, when the average weekly clearings at London were \$180, too, too, and the customary revival of traffic at this season still leaves the aggregate for October, 1873. In comparison with preceding years, the decline is still greater. The average weekly clearings

cedine is still greater. The average weekly clearing at London and at New York, for the months of August, eptember, and October, compare thus:

LONDON (100, 000 omitted).

1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1899. 18

nnounced that the Special Committee of nan Bundesrath have now recommended onetization of the two-thaler and of the the demonetization of the two-thaler and of the one-third-thaler pieces still circulating, and the measure will include the one-sixth-thaler pieces. The Berlin Borsen-Zeitung states, as a well-known fact, that the two-thaler coins have already been nearly all withdrawn from circulation; but it seems considerable quantities of the other pieces of the thaler system are still extant. The official figures give the total coinage of one-half-thaler pieces at 18, 116, 825 thalers (say, 22, 717, 000); and that of one-sixth-thaler pieces, less subsequent withdrawns, 36, 721, 312 thalers (say £5, 508, 000). After allowing for wear and tear, export, etc., there will therefore still be large sums to replace when these coins are demonstized. The only thing then to be done in order to complete the coinage reform, will be to withdraw the one-thaler pieces, or, as an alternative, degrade them to the rank of subsidiary coins, but whether the German Government will as yet care to face that larger operation, is still a matter of discussion.—London Economist.

THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS. returns from the Bank of France for the week ending Nov. 1 show a considerable increase of discounts and advances. The rates for money on tinent are improving, and are higher than these raing in London. A movement of loanable capital has begun from London, where it commands only 1 to 2 per cant, to Paris, where 2½ per cont, and to Frankfort and Berlin, where 3½ per cent can be obtained. This, while reducing the Eank of England reserves, is a relief to the loan Bank of England reserves, is a relief to the loan market there, and may precede a permanent re-vival of business there. The reserves of the Bank of England have suffered from another movement, rescubling the annual fail flow of legal-tenders from the New York banks, the autumn drain of gold to pay for purchases of breadstuffs and other commodities.

rommodities.

FOREIGN TRADE OF NEW YORK.

The returns of the foreign commerce of New York for October show that the imports of produce and merchandise have been even smaller than those of the corresponding month of last year. The imports of bullion and specie have increased. For the ten months of the year the imports have been about \$47,000,000 less than for the similar period of 1875. The figures are \$250,000,000 in 1876. against \$297,000,000 in 1875. \$345,000,000 in 1874. \$353,000,000 in 1873. \$382,000,000 in 1872. The exports for the ten months compare as follows: \$263,000,000 in 1874.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 1094@100% in greenbacks. backs were 91%@91% cents on the dolla POREIGN EXCHANGE.

Bid. 117% 100% 112% 115% 116% 11336 11236 Inited States 6: of '81..... Inited States 5-20s of '65..... 20s of '65—January and July. -20s of '68—January and July. -20s of '68—January and July. ary and sew as of 81 currence of BLOKERS' QUOTATIONS BLOKERS' QUOTATIONS CONTROL OF SERVICE CONTROL OF SERVI nited States new 5s of '81..... *And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH. New York, Nov. 18.-Imports for the week,

84, 706, 735.
The Sub-Treasury disbursements to-day, \$108,-

The Sub-Treasury disbursements to-day, \$108,600.
Gold steady at 109%. Only one rate to-day.
Carrying rates, 1@3%.
State bonds nominal.
Governments firm.
Railroad bonds quiet.
Stock fluctuations for the day were slight. The
advance of the morning was lost at noon, but at
the slose the market was firm, with prices %21%
above the lowest point of the day. One
of the principal features was Ohioa,
which were weak under heavy sales on the
appointment of a Receivership. Sales aggregated
83, 275 shares, of which 25, 700 were Lake Shore,
5, 000 Northwesterns, 6, 450 Rock Island, 7, 000 St.
Fauls, 10, 800 Ohios, 6, 600 Western Union, and 11,
700 Delaware & Lackawanna.

England rate.
American Securities * 65s, 103¼; '67s, 108½; 10-40s, 107¼; new 5s, 106.
New York Central, 96; Erie, 9%; preferred, 17.
Paris, Nov. 18.—Rentes, 104f 25c.
Frankport, Nov. 18.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 101½.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

| Wheat, bu. 59,839 103,506 68,017 68,836 0001, br. 59,775 51,455 73,868 34,770 0011, br. 21,508 31,509 38,735 23,854 78,729 101,508 31,509 38,730 123,534 68,131 8,550 173,875 11,508 11,750 8,131 8,550 11,750 8,131 8,550 11,750 8,131 8,550 11,750 8,131 8,550 11,750 11,750 8,131 8,550 11,750 11,750 8,131 8,550 11,750 11,750 8,131 8,550 11,750 11,750 8,131 8,550 11,75 | Mary Control | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1 |
|--|---------------|----------|-----------|---|-------------|------|
| Wheat, bu 59,839 103,509 68,017 60,836 24,770 60,836 24,770 60,836 24,770 60,836 24,770 60,836 24,770 60,836 24,770 80,936 24,770 80,936 24,770 80,936 30,946 1,185 33,870 23,936 80,946 1,185 80,91 1,185 80,91 1,185 80,91 1,185 80,91 1,185 80,91 1,185 80,91 1,185 80,91 1,185 80,91 1,173,875 81,31 8,550 81,31 8,550 81,31 8,550 81,31 8,550 81,31 8,550 81,31 8,550 81,31 8,550 80,01 10,00 20,483 310 20,00 10,00 20,00 10,00 20,00 10,00 20,00 80,00 10,00 80,01 10,00 20,00 80,01 10,00 80,01 10,00 80,01 10,00 80,01 10,00 80,01 10,00 80,00 10,00 80,01 10,00 | Flour, bris | 12,996 | 8,264 | 13, 700 | 8,467 | 1 |
| Corn. bt. 59, 375 51, 455 73, 686 24, 770 Onta, bt. 38, 689 38, 750 23, 654 78, 729 Rye, bu. 25, 966 11, 750 8, 131 8, 550 Barley, bu. 25, 966 11, 750 8, 131 8, 550 Grass seed, lbs. 281, 770 28, 685 11, 155 8, 131 8, 550 B. corn, lbs. 29, 370 112, 000 100, 380 100, 000 2, 883 11, 173, 875 Beer, bris. 280 40, 940 888, 881 887, 712 950 Lard, lbs. 164, 668 40, 940 888, 881 889, 111 387 Tallow, lbs. 64, 158 29, 175 62, 353 884, 410 240, 410 Live horgs, No. 29, 845 12, 368 8, 177 48, 410 Live horgs, No. 2, 557 1, 184 2, 763 29, 515 Hides, lbs. 204, 880 320, 965 290, 515 290, 290 Hidy tons, bris 1, 987 200 20, 515 | Wheat, bu | 59,839 | 108,599 | 68,017 | 66,836 | 1 9 |
| Oata, bd | | | 51,455 | 73,686 | 24.770 | 1 4 |
| Bariey, bu. 25, 066 11, 750 8, 131 8, 550 Grass seed, lbs. 213, 470 82, 088 330, 884 29, 889 218, 714 20, 720 82, 720 114, 700 82, 700 112, 73, 875 114, 700 82, 700 112, 73, 875 114, 700 82, 700 112, 73, 875 114, 700 82, 700 112, 700 102, 700 103 | | | | 23,654 | 78,729 | 1 |
| Grass leed. Bbs. 291, 470 82, 985 350, 884 28, 893 Paxased, bs. 18, 770 254, 884 484 218, 114 173, 875 Bb. corn, lbs. 29, 370 112,000 101, 390 100,000 C. meats, lbs. 950 perf, brits. 290 2, 483, 316, 2, 381, 722 200 Lard, lbs. 194, 698 40, 940 883, 881 200 Lard, lbs. 194, 698 40, 940 883, 881 200 Lard, lbs. 194, 698 12, 388 100 Lard, lbs. 133, 471 35, 810 1124, 704 48, 410 Lard, lbs. 100 Live hogs. No. 29, 645 12, 306 8, 817 36, 410 Lard, lbs. 204, 800 330, 955 Highwines, bris 150 271 1, 184 2, 765 2, 502 Highwines, bris 150 271 1, 184 2, 765 292, 385 290, 315 290, 280 Highwines, bris 150 271 1, 184 2, 765 292, 280 110 201, 184 1, 788 | | | | 8,086 | 1,185 | |
| Flaxased, lbs. 138, 730 294, 684 218, 114 173, 875 216, 216, 216, 216, 216, 216, 216, 216, | Barley, bu | | | | | |
| B. corn, lbs 29,370 112,000 101,380 100,000 100,000 100,000 101,000 | | | | | | 1 2 |
| B. Corn, 198. 28,370 12,300 2,483,316 2,851,722 Beef, bris. 280 50 2,163 387 Beef, bris. 290 50 2,302 Lard, bs. 164,698 40,940 583,891 289,011 Talliow, 198. 64,188 29,175 62,353 59,111 Butter, bs. 138,471 35,810 124,704 48,410 Live bogs. No. 29,845 12,328 8,177 49,410 Live bogs. No. 2,549 1,184 7,155 20,22 High wines bris 204,800 20,965 1,184 Wool, 188. 198. 204,800 20,965 High wines bris 198 29,965 High times bris 198 29,965 Hay, tons. 3,889 1,905 Hay, tons. 1,899 1,905 Shingles, m. 400 600 5,13 Shingles, m. 400 600 5,13 Sent Bris. 2,765 20,98 Poultry, 20,98 21 1,97 Houltry, 20,98 Houltry, 20, | | | | | | n |
| Beef, bris. 280 290 302 850 290 20 | | | | | | n |
| Pers, bris | C. meats, Ibs | 308, 615 | | | | |
| Lard, lbs | Beef, bris | | | | | 8 |
| Butter, Ibs 138, 471 | Pork, bris | | | | | 1 8 |
| Butter, Ibs 138, 471 | | | | | | 8 |
| D. hogs. No. 29,625 12,308 3,817 3,415 Cattle, No. 4,351 2,022 3,047 1,608 Sheep, No. 2,559 1,144 2,755 2,502 Hides, lbs. 204,800 330,655 299,515 290,280 Highwines, bria 150 204,800 320,655 299,515 290,280 Highwines, bria 150 250,303 229,871 299,515 290,280 Coal, tons. 4,198 1,788 1,788 1,205 Lumber, m. 4,198 1,205 Lumber, m. 1,500 728 2,177 3,498 Shingles, m. 400 640 5,13 865 Shingles, m. 400 | Tallow, los | | | | | 1 8 |
| Live bogs. No. 29, 845 12, 308 3, 817 3, 415 Sheep, No. 2, 559 1, 184 2, 765 26, 502 11, 184 2, 765 26, 502 11, 184 2, 765 26, 502 11, 184 2, 765 26, 502 11, 184 2, 765 26, 502 11, 184 2, 765 26, 502 11, 184 2, 765 26, 502 11, 184 2, 765 26, 502 11, 184 2, 765 26, 502 11, 184 2, 765 26, 502 11, 184 2, 765 26, 502 11, 184 2, 765 26, 184 2, 184 | Butter, Ibs | 138, 471 | | 124, 704 | 40,410 | 1 8 |
| Sheep, No | D. hogs, No | 100 | 10 000 | | 9 415 | 1 8 |
| Sheep, No | | 38, 853 | 12,308 | | | 1 8 |
| Mides hs | Cattle, No | | | | | 1 8 |
| Highwinea, bria 150 271 505 489 Wool, lbs | Sheep, No | | 990 059 | | | |
| Wool, lbs. 199,678 256,303 322,667 282,980 Potatocs, but. 4,188 1,788 1,788 1,205 | | | | | | |
| Potatoes, bu 4, 198 1, 788 1, 205 Cost, tons 3, 3-9 1, 205 Hay, tons 132 90 Lumber, m 1, 500 722 2, 177 Shingles, m 400 640 513 683 Sait, bris 975 300 3, 273 3, 367 Poultry, bs 2, 765 20, 233 Poultry, coops, 21 199 Gauss after 199 Gauss | | | | | | 1 tr |
| Cost, tons. 3, 389 1, 205 Hay tons. 1, 302 60 9, 348 Limber m. 1, 500 72e 12, 177 Shingtes m. 400 640 5, 133 Shingtes m. 400 650 5, 133 Set Shingtes m. 400 800 3, 273 Foultry, 22 2, 765 200 3, 273 Foultry, 2009a 21 197 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1 | | | | The second second | 350 | 0 |
| Hay, tons. 132 90 100 Lumber, m. 1,500 722 2,177 3,498 Shingles, m. 400 640 513 863 863 Sait, bris. 975 800 3,273 3,367 Poultry, bs. 2,765 20,23 840 Poultry, coops, 21 277 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1 | Coel tone | | 1,100 | 1 905 | | h |
| Lumber, m. 1,500 728 2,177 8,438 Shingles, m. 400 640 513 885 885 881 bria. 975 800 3,273 3,367 Poultry, ps. 2,785 20,23 5,273 8,367 Poultry, 20098, 21 1027 10 | | 139 | ********* | | | eı |
| Shingles, m 400 690 513 865 865 861 bris 975 800 3,273 8,367 Poultry, 88 2,765 20,223 800 Poultry, coops, 21 199 10 199 10 | Lumber m | 1 500 | 702 | | 3.498 | f te |
| Poultry, 38 2, 765 20, 223 | Chingles m | 400 | | | | D |
| Poultry, bs 2,785 20,223 | Salt bela | | | | | l a |
| Poultry, coops, 21 169 10 | | | | | | 14 |
| Game, pkgs | Ponitry coops | | 160 | 10 | | DI |
| Form nigre | Game nkes | | | E-1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 | wash harman | 1 ly |
| | Eggs, pkgs | 394 | 774 | 963 | 305 | 0 |
| Cheese, bxs 1,679 3,402 800 50 1 | Cheese hys | | | | | b |
| G. appies, bris. 8.875 | | | | | | F. |
| Beans, bu 340 346 | Beans bu | 340 | | 346 | | To |

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 6,586 bu wheat, 4,398 bu corn, 980 bu oats, 968 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Saturday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 27 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 40 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 1 car No. 1 spring, 102 cars No. 2 do, 40 cars No. 3 do, 20 cars rejected do, 9 cars no grade (240 wheat); 15 cars high mixed corn, 48 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars new mixed do, 10 cars rejected do, 7 cars no grade (83 corn); 1 car white oats, 11 cars No. 2 do, 11 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (26 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 8 cars wante oats, 11 cars No. 2 do, 11 cars rejected at, o cars no grade (26 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 8 cars No. 2 do; 15 cars No. 2 barley, 19 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected do (48 barley). Total, 407 cars or 152,000 ba. Inspected out: 87,912 bu wheat, 91,751 bu corn, 6,196 bu oats, 18,596 bu rye, 2,

896 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the

| | Nov. 18, | Nov. 11, | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|----------|
| Receipts- | 1876. | 1876. | 1875. |
| our, bris | 85, 109 | 67, 499 | 61,604 |
| heat. bu | 491, 458 | 555, 956 | 761,822 |
| rn, bu | 378,927 | 416,900 | 288, 754 |
| ts, bu | 152,864 | 153, 249 | 290,967 |
| e, bu | 23,696 | 42,857 | 18,681 |
| rley, bu | 224, 938 | 215, 416 | 43,694 |
| ve hogs, No | 135, 534 | 77, 221 | 114,300 |
| ttle, No | 23,778 | 17,088 | 14,408 |
| our, bris | 78, 301 | 74, 483 | 61,409 |
| neat, bu | 363, 921 | 301,014 | 691, 176 |
| rn, bu | 622,901 | 1,015, 135 | 390, 117 |
| ts, bu | 123,905 | 262,850 | 287, 707 |
| e, bu | 64,898 | 46,871 | 6,875 |
| riey, bu | 151,008 | 247,076 | 53, 101 |
| ve hogs, No | 19, 136 | 16, 119 | 19,855 |
| ttle No | 12,545 | 9,980 | 7,260 |
| The following were the | - | denm N | ww Vork |

Nov. 18, Nov. 11, Nov. 20, 1876. 1876. 1875. 11.775 15.340 12,810 26°,435 853,290 518,500 151,139 147,000 73,500 | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876 ness. Prices varied more than on Friday, corn being stronger and wheat easier, while provisions were irregular on the speculative articles. The receipts of wheat were larger, and of other articles light, with a moderate forwarding movement Eastward. The feeling on the question of war in the old World was less decided, though the foreign markets were firm, and operators here did not seem inclined to trade much on the war side, though a good warms profess to helicare that the seem inclined to trade much on the war side, though a good many profess to believe that the troubles on the other side of the Atlantic never will be settled without a general war. The present attitude of Russia is believed to prove that she has been carefully preparing for the present contingency, and the only uncertain point about it is the doubt with regard to the extent to which that nation will be permitted to interfere without an active protest from the other Powers of Europe. There was a quiet and steady market for domestic

There was a quiet and steady market for dom dry goods. Only a few buyers were to be seen, and their purchases were restricted to moderate quan-tities for the reassortment of stocks. Groceries titios for the reassortment of stocks. Groceries were ordered with fair liberality, and were held fully up to previous prices, the tone of the market being firm both for staple and side articles. In comparison with the early days of the week, there was a quiet feeling in the sugar market, but there was no perceptible weakening of prices. Sirups and melasses still show an upward tendency. The dried-fruit trade was without much animation, and walues were without important fluctuation. Fish were firm and unchanged. The butter trade was active so far as good to choice grades were concerned, but quiet for the poorer sorts. Cheese was quoted firm at 12@13c for good to best factory. No price-changes were noted in the leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood markets. Oils remained quiet, with prices generally firm.

quiet, with prices generally firm.

Lumber continues in moderate demand and steady. At the docks a few sales were made early, at recent prices. The yard-market was unchanged. Wool was quiet but firm, under moderate offerings, and in sympathy with Eastern markets. Broom-corn and hides were active and firm. There were no changes in hops or hay, and seeds were rather quiet, some varieties being easier. The offerings of potatoes were light, but the demand was small, and buyers at last made slight concessions in order to sall their carlots, not wishing to care to sell their car-lots, not wishing to carry them till Monday. Game and poultry were in excessive

supply and dull, at a lower range of prices.

Lake freights were dull and nominal at about 24c for wheat to Buffalo. Through rates were nominal for wheat to Buffalo. Through rates were nominal at 15c on corn to Boston and 12c for do to New York. Rail freights were quoted steady at 20c per 100 hs to New York, 25c to Boston, 18c to Philadelphia, and 17½c to Baltimore, with more cars offering, and some lines sending notifications to prominent operators that cars were at their service if desired. Engagements by lake were reported for 15,000 bu wheat and 33,000 bu corn.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and scaboard ports, in

| n store at | Wheat, | Corn. | Oats,
bu. | Barley, |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| w York | | 3,328,629 | | 585, 607 |
| any | 6, 106 | 5,000 | 30, 0.0 | 386,000 |
| falo | . 352, 266 | 392, 421 | 22,070 | 409,990 |
| | . 2,812,742 | 746,741 | 430,962 | 976, 386 |
| waukee | | ****** ** | 148,768 | 270, 273 |
| nth | . 133, 234 | | | ******* |
| edo, | | 330, 438 | 248,968 | 52,850 |
| roit | | 8,874 | 63,009 | 40,594 |
| rego* | | 85,000 | 30,000 | 75,000 |
| Louis | | 178,721 | 198, 629 | 252,831 |
| ria | | 56, 496 | 192,821 | 18, 300 |
| ton | | 138, 435 | 149, 133 | 38, 201 |
| ronto | | ** ******* | ******** | 543,561 |
| ntreal | | 40,649 | 23,842 | 7,400 |
| ianapolis. | | 270,000 | 70,000 | 200 |
| ladelphia. | | 375,000 | 90,000 | 45,000 |
| timore | 101,761 | 353,874 | 57,000 | 10,000 |
| l ship'ts wh | | 651.624 | 204, 738 | 129,950 |
| ce ahpt's wi | k 1, 148, 661 | 1,249,683 | 144,677 | 138, 882 |
| N. Y. canal | 1,070,000 | 570,000 | | 580,000 |
| | | | | |
| Nov. 11, '7 | 8 11526, 601 | 8,781,582 | 3, 119, 478 | 4, 610, 993 |
| Nov. 4 7 | 6 11234, 298 | 9, 651, 153 | SERVICE STORY | C 9000 BC 9 |
| Oct. 23, 76 | . 10068, 195 | 10101.541 | 3, 300, 521 3 | 3.546 192 |
| Oct. 21, 70 | 8 10440 058 | 10088, 858 | 3, 257, 095 1 | 2 249 945 |
| Oct. 14, 76 | 8 9, 610, 024 | 9,589,427 | 3, 223, 946 5 | 2 6012 6145 |
| Oct. 7, 78. | 0 305 855 | 9 707 959 | 9 810 049 | I COMO DOM |

WHEAT WANTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

... 13, 100, 000 68, 100,000 8, 630, 000 104,000,00

mosths. stocks of Sept. 1 is granary, at the fourteen importing ports, plus the imports and amount put on passage to Nov. 16, 1876, nearly 48, 000, 000 bushels of the 104, 000, 000 bushels annual requirements from imports have been already provided for during the first two and a half months of the harvest year, or nearly one-half of the twelve months requirements. If there shall be no war between Turkey and Russia, what will be the probable effect of this superabundant supply on values of wheat?

probable effect of this supersbundant supply on values of wheat?

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Customs Nov. 18: J. G. Ogden, 140 skz salt; E. Hoffman, 1 case cigars; Julius Bauer & Co., 5 cases musical instruments; J. Blocki & Co., 3 cases drug sundries; Kantzler & Hargis, 5 cases cigars; J. W. Doane & Co., 505 bris currants; Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, 1 case ornaments; Fuller & Fuller, 10 pkgs; Moseback & Humphrey, 30 drums caustic soda; Barnum Bros., 3 cases dolls; Bloch & Arastein, 15 cases glass, etc.; P. P. Oldershoaw, 100 sks salt; Lill & Bullen, 2,572 44-48 bu barley; Caumingham & Hunter, 20 drums caustic soda; Lill & Bullen, 514 Bullea, 2,572 44-48 bu barley; Canningham & Hunter, 20 drums caustic soda; Idll & Bullen, 514 bu barley; George Stewart & Co., 100 sks salt. Amount of duties collected, \$1,050.70.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, though a fair business was transacted in the speculative articles, while little was doing in mests. There were fewer orders on hand to buy, but hogs were in light supply and quoted 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, which prevented a decline in product, and even favored an advance in some departments, though the weather was not favorable for handling. There was not much product offering, as the packers have soid well ahead, and hogs do not come forward so freely as expected. The following record of packing in this city shows how much we are short for this mouth, so far: ort for this mouth, so far:

Same time, 1870.

The Commercial Bulletin gives the following:
A noticeable feature of last week's market was the increased demand for green hams. From all sections of Ohlo, Indiana, and other States, orders for green hams are coming forward freely and packers are generally selling their hams green. The English packers take about all the bacon hogs offered, and forward the product on their own account, so that buyers find it difficult to fill orders of light averages of hams—it and is as-the former being out; obtained by paying fancy prices. The manufacture of dry salted meats is steadily progressing, but there is very little of this product offered, as it is generally held above buyers' limits or held for deliveries on matured contracts. There is a good order demand for express, but as a general rule to get the advanced prices asked. A good many Southern orders were also received for meats. The demand for all kinds of produce for future delivery was active throughout, especially during the closing days of the week; the prospect of an "actual" European war stimulated the movement and aiding materially in increasing the demand.

Bris. Tes. Bzs. Pes. veight, 10s. Articles, 7,778 182 9,707 2,260 4,874 2,964,137 1,146 1,517 2,260 4,874 2,964,133 118 91 10,419,1874 2,964,133 625 2,127 674,910

MESS PORK—Was in fair demand, and advanced 15c per brl on futures, while cash lots were firmer, and old pork once more sold at a premium over new. There was a moderate inquiry for cash lots, in proportion to the supply, but the chief demand was from the short interest for the year and January. Sales were reported of 210 brls at \$16.00; 250 brls (old) at \$16.25; 8,750 brls seller the year at \$15.80@15.90; 6,000 brls seller January at \$45.90@16.00; and 750 brls seller February at \$16.00 for round lots, cash; \$15.90@15.90 seller the month: 15.90@15.92% seller the year; and 15.97% seller the year; and 15.90% seller the year

month; 15.00@15.00] seller the year; and 15.07%3
16.00 seller danuar.
Sale was made of 220 bris prime mess at \$14.75. Extas
prime was nominal at \$12.90.

LARD—Was moderately active, and advanced 5c per
100 lbs. but weakened subsequently, and closed a shade
casier than on Friday evening. There was no change
in Liverpool, and New York, was firmer, the crace in
the last named city and New Frix. was from the last named city and New Frix.

the last named city and New Frix.

the last named city and New Frix.

the last named city and Self the case of the sale of the sale of the last named city.

To last the last named city and fill there are the sale of the last named city.

To last the last named city and self the sale of the last sa MEATS-Were less active, and stronger. There was good demand on order account, but holders asked at sist that meats are worth more money than has recently been paid. Sales were reported of 20,000 lbs at 84c; 100 boxes Cumberlands at 34c; 1,650 boxes long and short clears at 85c seller the coming week, and 85c seller December of seller December of seller first half January; and 140,000 lbs green hams at 34c for 14 lbjand 84c 35c for 16 lb averages. The following are the latest quotations on

averages. The following are the latest quotations on new meats:

Shoul—Short Long Short cars. Cars. Tibs. Cicars. Clears. Cars. Tibs. Cicars. Clears. Cars. Tibs. Cicars. Clears. Cars. Tibs. Cicars. Clears. Cars. Cars

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There were some cable inquiries about prices and freight rates, but a dearth of positive orders, and little was bought except by the local trade. Sales were reported of 450 bris winters, partly at \$6.00; 725 bris spring extras, chiefly at \$5.75@3.00; and 225 bris buckwheat do at \$5.00@ 6.00. Total, 1,400 bris. The market closed steady, with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$6.25@7.25; medium winters, \$5.00@ 6.00; choice spring extras, \$5.75@0.25; medium do, \$6.25@6.50; shipping extras, \$4.624@5.00; choice patents, \$7.00@7.50; common do, \$6.00@6.25; sour springs, \$5.00@4.00; spring superfines, \$2.50@4.00. Bran—Was moderately active, and irregularly easier. Sales were 50 tons at \$9.00 per ton free on board car, and \$8.75@9.25 on track.

SCREENINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$16.00 free on board.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$16.75@17.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was less active and easier. The early margine of the state of the sale was easier. BREADSTUFFS.

Middlings—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$16.00 free on board.

Const. Meal.—Course was nominal at \$16.75917.00 per ton on track.

Wilkat—was less active and easier. The early market was duit, and there was not much doing afterwards. It is a second to a curry. The market was duit, and there was not much doing afterwards. It is a second to a curry. The market was duit, and there was not much doing afterwards. It is a second to the second of Friday. There was a fair demand in Liverpool, and of Friday. There was a fair demand in Liverpool, and cargoes were a snade dearer in England, but New York was reported tame, and our receipts were larger than generally expected, which increased the offerings, and caused buyers to hold back. There was a fair funging for the lower grades, and No. 3 was relatively firm a few for the lower grades, and No. 3 was relatively firm for the lower grades, and No. 3 was relatively firm for the lower grades, and No. 3 was relatively firm for the lower grades, and the control of the lower grades and the lower grades and the control of the lower grades and the lower grades and the control of the lower grades and the lower

LUMBER.

At the sale docks a few cargoes were sold early Sat-urday at recent prices, piece stuff bringing \$7.006.7.50 and common inch \$8.00310.00. The better qualities of inch were quoted at \$11.00614.00. Lath were quiet at were left over.

At the yards there was no change. The continued bad weather has checked the demand from the interior.

\$35,00@38,00 \$0,00@82.00 \$2,00@33.00 \$0,00 16.50 Box boards, second common, dress, Box boards, B. A stock boards, 10 to 12 in 8 stock boards, stock b 9.50@10 Fickels. dat.

The Lumberman eays: "It is hoped by a good many operators that they will be able to make up from the winter's trade, to some extent, what they have run behind during the past summer and fall. They reason that if the stocks in the country are as light as they are represented to be, a large amount of lumber must be bought by country operators during the winter, for immediate sale, which will keep the trade up."

LIVE STOCK.

5\text{500} 1, 124 1, 151 1, 516 1, 183 2, 550 500 8, 024 10, 444 4, 675 8, 773 Hogs. 15,576 21,450 24,408 28,643 29,635 14,000 1,810 4,771 6,099 5,837 4,851 Total.
Same week last year.
Last week.
Week before last.....
Shipments-23, 268 14, 851 17, 282 20, 901 477 1,600 2,744 2,172 3,647 2, 439 3, 309 3, 197 3, 033 3, 817 207 368 388 2,765 3,728

Total...... 10,730 15,795 3.7 CATTLE—The market for the week just ended dow

Closing
Choice Beeves—Pine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 400 to 1.550 bs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 200 to 1, 330 bs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weigh-2,75@3,25 to 1,000 hs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags,
buils, and scalawag steers.

2.0062.50

Texas—Through droves.

2.50(83.50

Veals—Per 100 hs (natives).

3.00 s5.75

HOGS—The recelpts were some 48, 400 head in excess
of the previous week, and 27,210 head in excess of the previous week, and 27,210 head in excess of the number reported for the corresponding week of 1875.

From the opening of business on Monday morning down to the close of the week there was an active hog market, and, despite the large supply, everything was promptly disposed of and at gradually handeling prices.

The weather throughout was favorable for packing, while the quality of the hogs was all that could be disred, and, attilings the market was all that could be disred, and, attilings to make the count of the negative provides the stage of the country of the receipts went if according to buyers and sellers silke. Only a fraction (about 18,000 head) of the supply was taken by shippers, but the "cream" of the receipts went into their possession. The ruling prices at the close were \$5,006.58 for backers'

into their possession. The ruling prices at the close were \$5.60.58.85 for packers' grades; \$85.7065.80 for light weights, and \$5.80 5.86 for good to extra heavy shipping hogs, which shows an advance for the week of 20c in packing grades and 10c in light. Saturday's market was active and strongs at the range or prices given above. One year ago hogs were selling at \$6.8067.30.

SHEEP-There was no marked fluctuation in prices during the past week. There was a better shipping demand than has existed for some time previous, and between local buyers and shippers the supply was easily disposed of at full figures. We quots good to choice at \$3.7564.80, and poor to medium at \$3.00.63.50 per 100 28.

BY TELEGRAPH FOREIGN CITIES.

FOREIGN CITTES, Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 18—11;30 a.m.—FLOUR—NO. 1, 25s; No. 2, 23s.

GRAIN—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s 4d; club, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 6d. Corn—No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 25s 9d.

PROVISIONS—POPK, 71s. Lard, 52s.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 18—5 p. m.—COTTON—Flat at 6%/96 69-16d; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

REW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, Nov. 18.—Permon—A little more business in spring wheat, without a decided change in price; shippers disposed to buy to a; moderate extent, but a scarcity of desirable freight room materially checked business, winter wheat retied firm and rather quiet; fales of 191,000 but st 31.124641.15 for old ungraded spring; \$1.2361.30 for new ungraded spring; \$1.30 for new No. 2 Chicago; \$1.40 for extra white Michigam. Rpc firm at 80.820/sc for Western; sales of 10,000 bu western to arrive this month at 23/sc, and 30,000 bu Western to arrive this month at 23/sc, and 30,000 bu Western to arrive this month at 23/sc, and 30,000 bu Western to arrive this month at 23/sc, and 30,000 bu Western, deliverable free on board at Philadelphia, at about 78c per ba. Barbey quiet and unchanged. Corn—Market quiet and firm, with a light trade both for export and home use; sales 41,000 bu, at 503656/s for new no grade Western mixed; 50%c for old steamer mixed; 50%c for low mixed: 60%0%c for rown ograde Western mixed. Oats without change in price, with scarcely so much business doing; sales \$2,000 bu at 336526 for mixed Mestern, including 13,000 bu prime old No. 2 Chicago at \$20; 238650/s for white Western and State; 43243/sc for No. 2 white; 50%c for graded extra white; 33632c for mixed Western, 45632s for old No. 2 Chicago; 38648c for white Western.

Ocean Freight and full firm rates.

Provisions—Pork held very firm, but trade quiet; sales of 100 bris ness on spot at \$17.00 at 100 bris clear at \$14.50; also 250 bris mess for Novvember at \$17.00; at the second call for cash \$17.00 bid and \$13.00 asked; for November \$17.00 bid and \$18.00 asked; for November \$17.00 bid and \$18.00 asked; for February, 1877, \$16.25 bid, and \$17.00 asked; for February, 1877, \$16.25 bid, and \$17.

Rio Grande light middle and heavy weight, 216276
California do, 216276; common do, 206276.
Wood.—Firm and fairly active; domestic fleece, 308
S6; pulled, 226386; unwashed, 126286; Texas, 136286.
Provisions—Pork quide and firm; mess, 517, 00. See
rules. Middles firmer; long clear, 9c. Larry printe
team, 311.00311, 60; selier the year, 510, 50610, 5714.
BUTTER—Choice steady; other grades dull; 15630e
w Western.

estern.

RESE—Firm at 7613c.

RESE—Firm at 7613c.

RESE—Firm at 81.08.

PLS—Manufactured copper steady; ingot firm a 2016,220%. Pig-iron—Scotch quiet and firm a 08-28.50; American dull and nominal at \$18.00%; sheet, 114,6211/6; in gold for Russia.

LS—Quiet; \$4.5025.25 for clinch; 2023ce for OFSC-Shoe No. 8.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 18.—PETROLEUM—Demand
ctive; refined, 25462-26c; crude, 16c.

SEEDS—Clover seed, \$13,50014-00; timothy, \$1.85@

igh grades, \$7.0068.75.

GRAIN-Whest scarce and firm: Pennsylvania red,
1.2761.28; amber, \$1.3461.35. Rye, 65672c. Corn
h demand and active; yellow, 0060fc; mixed, 509
0c; new, 42650c. Onta fairly active; white, 38642c;
iired, 300. Ns-Mess pork, \$17.00@17.25. Lard, \$10.0

G10.50.

WHIREY-Western, \$1.10.
WHIREY-Western, \$1.10.
WHIREY-Western, \$1.10.
BUTTER-Demand active; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extra, 236330c; firsts, 28630c; Western extras, 25627c; firsts, 21622c.
CHESS-Market dull at 12425130c.
RECORNITION MARKET ST. 1000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu.
ST. LOUIS. Nov. 18.—COTTON—Inactive and lower; middling, 114c; low middling, 104c; good ordinary, 10c. minding, 114c; low maching, 104c; good condi-fic.
FLOUR—Firmer and more buoyant, tending ap.
GRAIN—Wheat active, firm, and higher; No.2 red f
\$1.344 cash; \$1.205 becember; No. 5 do. \$1.176
Lifty cash; \$1.18 vorember; \$1.105 be only.
higher; high mixed, of the condition of the

cash; 32%c bid November. Hye higher at 62c. Barley steady and unchanged; prime to fancy Minnesota, 75c 63:1.15.

WhiskY-\$1.06.
Provisions-Pork higher; new, \$16.75; ether hog product unchanged.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 4.500 bris; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 35,000 bu; hogs, 3.400; cattle, 500.

TOLEDO, Nov. 18.—Flous-Steady.
GRAIN-Wheat weak; No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.26½; No. 2 white Michigan, \$1.25; amber Michigan, \$pot and December, \$1.26½; January, \$1.29; No. 2 do, \$1.18; No. 1 red winter, \$1.35; No. 2 do, \$1.23; December, \$1.26½; January, \$1.29; No. 2 do, \$1.18; No. 1 red winter, \$1.35; No. 2 do, \$1.18; No. 1 red winter, \$1.35; No. 2 do, \$1.25; Docember, \$1.26½; Dayton and Michigan red, \$1.26; No. 3 red, \$1.19; high mixed, \$25½c; new, \$11½c; No. 2, 50½c; damaged new, 36½c; rejected, 50c; new, 46½c. Onta strong; No. 2, 35½c; for December; 35c for white; 39c for Michigan; 34c for rejected.
CLOVER SEED-\$9.35.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 500 bris; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, \$8,000 bu; no oats.
SHIPMENTS-Flour, 700 bris; wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, \$4,000 bu; no ats. 11,000 bu.
BALTIMORE.
RALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Flour-Firm and mechanged. BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Figure—Firm and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Scarce and firm; Western unchanged.
Corn—Western mixed steady and firm; old, 58c, Oats firm, unchanged, and scarce. Rye quiet but steady at 656 70c.

t 65@70c. CLOVER-SEED—Active at 14@15c. PROVISIONS—Quiet, unchanged, and firm. BUTTER—Steady and unchanged, PETEOLEUM—Strong; crude, 11½c; refined, 28c. COFFEE—Dull and lower; kio cargoes, 15%(219c; job-lug. 16:202.

COPPER-Dull and lower; Rio cargoes, 134(219c; joubling, 168:29c.
WHISKY-Dull and nominal at \$1.11.
RECEIPTS-Wheat, 4,500 bu; corn. 27,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn. 76,000 bu.
LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18.—COTTON—Quiet and un-LOUISVILLE, NOV. 18.—COPTON—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; extra, \$4.25; fancy, \$6.50@7.25.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; old, \$1.15@1.20; amber, \$1.22 Gl.25; white, \$1.20 Gl.25; white, \$1.20 Gl.25; white, \$1.20 Gl.25; white, \$1.20 mixed, \$30. Rys—Demand active at 65c. Oats dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—PORK nominal at \$16.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 65@60%c; clear rib, \$4@81%c; clear, \$5.. Bacon strong; shoulders dull and unchanged at 7%c; clear rib, \$4@81%c; clear rib, \$4.25 Glear rib, \$4.25

7%c; clear rib, 9%@10c. Hams, sugar-cured, 15c. Lard nominal.

WHISKY—Steady, with a fair demand at \$1.05.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 18.—COTTON—Quiet at 11½c.
FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.
GLAIN—Wheat ateady; red. \$1.15@1.25. Corn—Market dull and prices a shade lower; new 40c; old. 496
50c. Onts in fair demand at 50@38c. Ryc firm at 60c.
Barley inactive; fail, 75c@\$1.05.
PROVISIONS—FORK—Demand fair; market firm; \$16.00
@16.25 apot; \$16.00 the year. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; steam. \$10.15@10.25 apot; \$10.00 sellers firstjahlf of the month of December; kettle, \$10.50@11.00. Bulk meats in good demand; sales, in salt ten to twenty days, 6%g0%c; 8%g8%c; 8%c.
Bacon scarce and firm at 7%g7%c; 9%g9%c; 9%g10c.
WHISKY—\$1.05.

WHISKY-\$1.05.

MILWAUKEE.

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MILWAUKEE.

NO. 18.—Ftoure—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; opened and closed active and
easier; No. 1 Milwaukee. \$1.15; No. 2 Milwaukee.

\$1.16; No. 3 Mi

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 18.—GRAIN—Corn quiet and weak; white, 54c.
CORN-MRAIL—Dull, weak, and lower; \$2.63.
BRAN—Demand fair and prices higher; 75c.
Others unchanged.
MONRTARY—Gold, 110%@111½; sight enchange on New York, ¼ discount; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 528. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive; nominally unchanged. Corn dull, neavy, and lower; No. 2 mixed Western offered at 53c, with buyers at 52½c. Oats dull; sales I car Ohio on private terms, about 38c. Rye held at 75@90c. Barley entirely unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Shipments of oats at 5½c; wheat,

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Steady and firm, and in fair demand.
GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, old, 62266c.
Oats—Rejected, 33636c.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—In dry goods the package trade continues quiet, and jobbing braffiches are inactive; Brown sheetings are in fair demand and cotton goods generally are steady in first hands. Dark prints are moving slowly, but shirtings are in fair request by the shirt trade. Light weight fancy cassimeres are in better demand by clothlers. Foreign goods are dull.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 18.—Petroleum market firm, and demand heavy at 23c. Pitrasuce, Pa., Kov. 18.—Petroleum firm; crude, 13. 25 at Parker's; refined quiet but steady at 28c. Phila-

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—SPIRITS OF TURPEN-TINE-Firm at 34%c.

MARINE.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Prop Bismarck, Minuette, towing; prop New Ers, Graud Haven, towing; prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber; prop Favorite, Menominee, towing; prop Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Annie Laurie, Ludington, sundries; prop Frempest, White Lake, sundries; prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries; schr Liberty, Sungatuck, lumber; schr L. Grant, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, lumber; schr O. R. Johnson, White Lake, lumber; schr Menekaunee, Minuette, lumber; schr Else, lumber; schr Menekaunee, Minuette, lumber; schr Else, lumber; schr Plot, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ludington, lumber; schr C. Luling, Manistee, lumber; schr W. Loutet, Ludington, lumber; schr C. Parker, Cleveland, coal; schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber; schr W. Loutet, Ludington, lumber; schr C. Parker, Cleveland, coal; schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber; schr Hensche, Menominee, lumber; schr Pensaukee, Traverse City, lumber; schr A. Jackson, Frankfort, lumber; schr Winber; schr A. Jackson, Frankfort, lumber; schr Winber; schr J. A. Holmer, schr Inspare, Schr Gottian, Ruffalo, coal; schr Ironsides, Menominee, lumber; schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, lumber; schr Libbe Nan, Green Bay, lumber; schr H. C. Hicharda, Escanaba, iron ore; schr G. C. Trowbridge, Manistee, lumber; schr J. Holmer, Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, lumber; schr Libbe Nan, Green Bay, lumber; schr H. C. Hicharda, Escanaba, iron ore; schr G. C. Trowbridge, Manistee, lumber; schr J. Pensaukee, Inmber; schr Libbe, Nan, Green Bay, lumber; schr H. G. Hicharda, Escanaba, iron ore; schr G. C. Trowbridge, Manistee, lumber; schr Bay, lumber; schr Manistee, lumber; schr Hilmer, Manistee, lumber; schr Hilmer, Manistee, lumber; schr Hilmer, Maskegon, Minuber; schr Manistee, lumber; schr Hilmer, Maskegon, Manistee, lumber; schr Hilmer, Schr Hilmer, Maskegon, lumber; schr Magia-lena, White Lake, Jumber; schr Bloe, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Manistee, lumber; schr

2,500 bu corn. 105 brls pork, 81 tos lard, and sundries; prop Alaska, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn. 200 brls flour; prop St. Albans, Ogdensburg, 12,500 bu corn; prop Heath, Saugatuck, 300 hides and sundries; prop T. B. Stockbridge, East Moran Bay, 1,410 bu costs, 63 brls pork, 2 brls beef, 800 lbs lard, and sundries; schr Pulaski, Oswego, 19,300 bu corn, 9 brls nuts; schr North Cape, Cheboygan, 1,200 bu wheat, 2,500 bu corn, 4,500 bn oats, 100 brls flour, 281 brls pork, 100 brls beef, 25 brls hama, 6 tes land, and sundries; schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 3 brls pork and sundries; schr Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 545 bags seed; schr Lucy Graham, Escanaba, 15 brls flour and sundries; schr U. A. Wells, Sac Bay, 135 bu corn, 18 brls flour, 15 brls pork, and sundries; schr C. Campbell, Ludington, 240 bu coats; schr Lawrence, Ogdensburg, 11,900 bu corn and sundries; schr Lindia, Buffalo, 125 brls flour; schr Menominee. Green Bay, 40 brls pork, 40 cases lard, 100 brls applea, and sundries.

CHICAGO.—The freight market was inactive and nominally unchanged. The season is practically over. The Cameron was reported for 20,000 bu corn to Goderich, on private terms. The barges Ketcham and Rutter load 125,000 bu wheat at MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17 .-

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—There was some demand for gain vessels to-day, but the rate offered on wheat to Buffalo—Sc—was not accepted by carriers here. Some barges to arrive from Chicago, however, were obtained at that figure. Oawego rates are steady at 8½c, Charters were: Barges Forest City and B. S. Brown, both 90,000 bu wheat, and Ketcham and Butter, both 110,000 bu, all at 3c to Buffalo.

Buffalo, Nov. 17.—Rates are higher. Charters: Schre Crosthwaite, Sawyer, Bentley, and Champion, coal to Chicago to arrive at \$1.00% ton; stantjames Davidson, schas Ogarita and J. C. King, coal to Chicago at 90c; schr Narragansett, cement to Cleveland at 5c % brl. Veasels scarce; some going at \$1.00 on coal from here, and \$1.00 from Erie, and \$1.10 from Cleveland.

Dernour, Nov. 17.—Grain freights are scarce and about nothing is doing. Wheat rates are: 5%c to Oswego, 6c to Ogdensburg, and 3c to Buffalo. C. W. Norton reports the prop Sovereign, barley, Inverhuron to Detroit, at 7c.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—The following vessels, moetly wind-bound and overdue, arrived since Saturday morning: Schrs Gen. Rawson, J. C. King, J. M. Hutchinson, J. D. Sawyer, Lucerne, J. R. Bentley, C. J. Wells, Nassau, Montana, William Crosthwaite, Lem Ellsworth, G. M. Case, Monguagon, S. P. Ely, Delsware, J. C. Harrison, Champion, City of Sheboygan; props Oneida, Pacific, and Argyle. The cargoes of the Bentley and S. P. Ely, wheat, were shipped on the canal at 7c to New York. These are about the last through shipments. The weather being BUFFALO. canal at 7c to New York. These are about the last through shipments. The weather being mild, it is thought they will go through. The prop Waverly cleared Saturday night with 1,000 tons of coast for Milwankee at \$1.25 per ton. The schrs S. P. Ely and Delaware are reported chartered at \$1.25 for coal to Chicago. Capt. Perew sends his vessels, the Hutchinson and Wells, to Erie for coal to Chicago. His tug, William Crowell, tows them to Erie and thence to Lake Huron. They left port Saturday night.

PORT HURON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Port Huron, Nov. 19.—Down—Props Huron,

PORT HURON, Nov. 19.—Down—Props Huron, City of Nashna, Ohio, St. Joseph, Porter, Chamberlin, Nebraska; schrs P. Y. Avery, Brooklyn, N. C. Potter, H. C. Albrecht.

UP—Props Enterprise, James Fiske, Jr., Westford, B. W. Blanchard, City of Concord; schrs H. N. Todman, Thomas P. Scheldon, Allegheny, Harvey Bissell, A. H., Ira Cobb, John Weden, San Jacinto, Avondale.

WIND—Southeast, gentle.

Weather—Cloudy, favoring rain.

The schr Brooklyn, bound down, came to anchor this evening directly in the path of downward-bound vessels. She had hardly got her chain paid out when the schr H. C. Potter ran into her, carrying away her jibboom and bowsprit. The Potter had her foresail badly torn, otherwise she was slightly damaged. The full extent of the damage cannot be ascertained until morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERER AND THERE.—The schr William Home has been pulled from Tawas Point.... The schre Corsican, Oades, and Willie Kellar have gone into winter quarters at Toledo.... John Clark, a sailor on the M. F. Merrick, had his leg broken at Oswego Tuesday night. In jibbing the mainsail the man's leg was caught in a bight of the mainboom pennant, and the leg was dashed against a timber-head with such force as to break the bones in three or four pisces.... The Detroit Free Frees says: "The schr Athenian, which went hard aground on the rocks at the Limekiln Crossings last Tuesday morning, was got off Wednesday night by the tug Hercules, which, together with the aid of a lighter and steam-pump, were engaged fifty hours in the undertaking. This is said to be remarkably quick work when the situation of the schooner is considered, and the Captain of her speaks highly of Capt. Mills' management. The Athenain, which is now engaged in discharging her cargo of cool at Windsor, will, on its completion, speaks highly of Capt. Mills' management. The Athenain, which is now engaged in discharging her cargo of cool at Windsor, will, on its completion, and it is badly punched. A dorcks for repairs, as her hard the school of the

schr Queen City. Chartered Schrs C. J. Wella. Levi Rawson, Hutchinson, p. . Supposed to h.

An Arable Newspaper for London.

London Times.

The first number of an Arable newspaper, styled the Mar-atu-'l-Ahued, or "Mirror of Pasing Eventa," has just been issued from 39 Pitroy street, Fitzroy Square. It is published by R. Hassoun, apparently the responsible edito. The sheet is lithographed, and contains a sunmary of European and foreign news. The leading article, which is headed by the Arable adag. "The violation of territory is an infringement of treaty obligations," discusses the verious suggestions which have been put forward in this country for the settlement of the Eastern question. The opinion of the writer seems to be that England is neither bound, nor is it her interest, to go to war on behalf of Turkey, and that her wisest come would be to leave the principal parties in the quarrel to settle their own dispute; that even the possession of Constantinople, secured by armed intervention, would not be worth the outlay; and that England ought to rest stifed with securing her ascendency in the Mediternnean and over Egypt as absolutely necessary for securing the route to her Indian territories. In a separate article on Egypt, the writer gives some interesting details of the unprovoked invasion of Abysains by the Khedives, and the utter fullment of the different expeditions lately sent against that country. In addition to the great loss of men and money which these attempts entailed it is regarded as a special punishment of Providence that some of the returned cavalry charges introduced a dire disease, not only among the horses, but also among the oven, donkers, and even among the dogs and fowls of Egypt. But inasmuch as in 1857, during the prevalence of the cattle disease there, the Khedive is reported to have had some of his estates plowed by yoked African slaves,—an example which was followed by several landholders in Upper Egypt.

to have had some of his estates plowed by yoked African slaves,—an example which was followed by several landholders in Upper Expt.—his Highness, so the writer proceeds to ay may not regard the visitation as a misfortune if he can only succeed in replacing the cattle by slaves drawn from Central Africa. The article winds up with a severe criticism on the mercantile and agricultural pursuits of the Khedive, in which he is said to be immersed to the uter neglect of his duties as a Sovereign, quoting against him the following extracts from Arabian poets: "The ruler who deals in wheat and cotton, and who abandons government for commerce, brands himself with infamy." Again, "A Sovereign who gives himself up to trade and usury, and who lives by taxing the industry of the States, is a shame and a disgrace to the world at large."

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS Ann waste of the

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

aGeneva Lake & Ro bGeneva Lake Expr a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEDAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Radolph, and at Palmer House.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison at height lines; At Depot, and 122 Randolph at

| Leave. | Arreva.

oliet & Dwight Accor ndat'n|* 5:00 p. m. • 9:30 a. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Leave. | Arrive.

Mail, via Main Line 6:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation 3:40 p. m. 11:10 a. m.
Night Express. 4 710:20 p. m. \$5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot. Leave. | Arrive.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona. Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second Ticket Office. 121 Bandolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. Arrive

| Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & OHNOY RAILEOAN Depota, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 53 Clark-st., and at depote.

Mall and Express.
Ottawa and Streator Passengr 7:25 a m. 7:40 p m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sloux
City.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha.
Kamas City, Leavenworth,
Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.
Aurora Fassenger.
Aurora Fassenger.
St. Sounday 1:00 p m. 10:30 a m. 9:30 p m.
Aurora Fassenger.

4:15 p m. 9:30 p m. 9:35 a m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha.
Kamas City.
Aurora Fassenger.

5:30 p m. 9:35 a m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha.
Kamas City.
Aurora Fassenger.

6:15 p m. 9:30 p m. 10:00 a m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha.
Kamas City.
Aurora Fassenger.

6:10 p m. 10:00 a m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha.
Manual City.
Mall City Exp.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha.
Manual City.
Mall C

*Rr. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ; Ex. Mo

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

ceket Offices. 33 Clark-st.. Palmer House, Grand
Pacific, and at depot, Exposision Building. pay Express—Pullman Draw-ing-Room Sicepting Cara, to New York without change. Atlantic Express—Pullman PaiscoPrawing-Room Sicep-ing Cars and Hotel Cara...... 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York. CHICAGO & PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabes
Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

PITTSBURG. PI. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY Leave. Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO BAILBOAD. rains leave from Exposition Building, foot of roe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Paimer I Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building) Leave. | Arrive.

Day Express. \$8:52 a. Fast Express. \$5:08 p. Pacific Express. \$9:55 p. \$Daily, Sundays excepted. CHICAGO, ROUE INLAWD & PACIFIU RAILBOAL Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta, Tiest office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

LARE NAVIGATION,

A Stoppage at Bathing in Through the Mage of the Califor

ROUND TI

A Chillan Penal Stat Captivated a Par

On the 21st of Decem On the 21st of Decem menced making prepar approaching Christmas display so natural to cathedral-bells were all "jangled out of tune," the sky throughout the of us, the noble frigate ing, as it were, upon the lovely bay,—her frowait defiance, as if conscious ite music,—those mag carry us back to some in ing, perchance to finding their way di Half-hourly her watch bells, and the men a cried, "All's well!" host gratifying aight thred men and boys, at Teap in quick such sport for a half-hour

crystal waters. ome of the late tained glowing accou Midshipman Mason, wh the harbor of Rio, a sailors of his ship from which he exposed hims next to an impossibilit the water there with voured by sharks. The pression of my own, watching the seamen of from the yard-arms, di and chains, by the sidsporting in the cle coly unharmed, but with the control of the contr disporting in the caonly unharmed, but we
tion. In fact, I was to
habitants that no instation of any one being i
by those terrible "
tike their prototypes oenormity of the fees i
less victim who falls in
concerning its prototypes of the fees i
less victim who falls in endless variety, which rarity of their attacks bathed for hours in the punity with which h same is a fact so paten

NAVY-YARD Dodson pointed out se ship-timber,—the gra-being very fine and du I visited the theat whose sequaintance I iduction of the Am charming manners of interested me more

to the Straits which 1520 by Ferdinand M gator, then in the se and through this tort way until the glories on the 15th of Jangins, the northern Straits, in latitude 51 passed Dungeness P pebbly beach, resembly lish Channel from w. Thousands of gulls as, with strong and father Straits, the parand and interestin First Narrows, we sjust inside the sand Virgins. Aft manned, and a stood the shore, some "guanacoes," plains; but night clewere doomed to dissecoes are the lisma of

plains; but night ever doomed to disacces are the lisms of flesh is fully equal to flesh is fully equal to flevor. The next mo and steamed slowly tebores of Patagonia either hand. Far as perpetually-snow-crother hoary heads in while, at one time, volcances rising like cold air.

Near Peckett
a small vessel
beth Island, and,
the brig Marmion,
bound from Valpara
of capper from the
Capt. Bell, who was
to dine with us, and
fully accepted.
While sitting at
smaxing gusto some
with plentiful draug
deira, the chatty little
eyes on me, and, dro
our destination, he
am Gode, mon! hae.
The GOOLT ais Gode, mon! had all my lately cherish amid the gay allure for processing the control of the c

> Previous to our six received orders from keep a good lookout per-ship Rainbow, w year, and was last Horn. On the 18th Sandy Point, we des with a white flag fly anchored close best was soon d gations. I was g was to be our lot to our countrymen. was to be our lot to our countrymen. Ving, that the Chilis station here, the obselerk, stood befood wretched specime gave us a cordial we supply of fresh beemain at anchor un companied them, and the settlement, and about a quarter of a we found some board houses of the inhabitants, or Patagonian men arepulsive-looking Cengaged in dressum ostrich, and guanaco

terest, to go to war on that her wisest course principal parties in the wm dispute; that even inople, secured by not be worth the to rest satisfied j in the Mediterraof Abysaina by the utter failure tely sent against the great loss of the against the great loss of attempts entailed.

the great loss of attempts entailed, mishment of Provied cavalry chargers only among the oxen, donkeys, and fowls of Egypt. But iring the prevalence of the khedive is reported his estates plowed by ter proceeds to say, tion as a misfortune if criticism on the mercan-arsuits of the Khedive, in immersed to the utter as a Sovereign, quoting ang extracts from Arabian no deals in wheat and cotf with infamy." ives himself up to trade es by taxing the industry me and a disgrace to the

TIME TABLE. ARTURE OF TRAINS

Monday excepted. | Ar-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Leave. Arrive.

s and Kinzie-sta. I and Kinzie-sta. TRAL RAILROAD. Leave. | Arrive.

5.00a. m. 7:30 p. m. 9.00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 4.00 p. m. 10:20 a. m. 5.15 p. m. 5 8:00 a. m. 19.00 p. m. 76:30 a. m. 9.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. 9.00 p. m. 6:30 a. m. Ex. \$ Monday Ex. 4 Daily. ST LOUIS and CHIDAGO ENVER SHORT LINES c, near Madison-st. bridge pot, and 122 Randolph-st. Leave. | Arrive

t Ex. *12:30 p. m. * 5:30 s. in. *9:00 s. m. *8:05 p. m. *8:05 p. m. *9:00 s. m. *8:05 p. m. *9:00 s. m. *8:15 s. m. *9:00 s. m. *8:15 s. Leave. Arrive.

6:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m.
9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m.
1 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m.
1 5:40 p. m. 11:10 a. m.
110:20 p. m. \$5:40 a. m.

E & ST. PAUL RAILEOAD.

adison and Canal-sts. Ticket

t., opposite Sherman House, *8:25 a m. *7:30 p. m.

*10:00 a m. *4:00 p. m.

*10:00 a m. *11:00 a m.

*5:00 p. m. *11:00 a m.

*10:15 p. m. † 7:00 a m.

*aukee. Tickets for St. Paul either via Madison and Prairie wa. La Crosse, and Winona.

TRAL RAILROAD.

nd foot of Twenty-spec
andolph-st., near Clark. | Leave. | Arrive. N & QUINCY RAILROAD. Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-enth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59

Leave. | Arrive. rday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

s:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. cars to New York. OFFIC RAILROAD.

8:45 a. m. 5:25 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 6:40 a. m. 6:30 p. m. 4:30 a. m. 5:00 a. m. E & CHICAGO RAILWAY Leave. Arrive. 9:00 a. m. 7:00 p. m 3:15 p. m. 6:30 a. m 10:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m 10:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m 5:05 a. m. 5:05 b. m

OHIO RAILROAD.

tion Building, foot of Mon
Clark-st., Palmer House
(Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.

**8:52 a. m. § 8:10 a. m.

§ 5:08 p. m. § 8:40 a. n.

§ 5:55 p. m. § 4:40 a. n. & PACIFIU RAILEOAL and Sherman-sta, Ticks, Sherman House.

ROUND THE HORN. A Stoppage at Rio de Janeiro--Bathing in the Harbor. Through the Magellan Straits -- Hearing of the California Gold-Discoveries.

A Chillan Penal Station --- How Capt. Sam Captivated a Patagonian Beauty. On the 21st of December the Brazilians com-On the 21st of December the Braghians com-menced making preparations to celebrate the approaching Christmas with all the pomp and display so natural to Spanish Catholics. The athedral-bells were all in motion, though sadly "jangled out of tune," while rockets illumine the sky throughout the whole night. Abreast of us, the noble frigate Brandywine lay sleeping, as it were, upon the placid waters of the lovely bay,—her frowning tiers of guns looking

defiance, as if conscious of giant strength,— while her full brass band discoursed most exquis-tie music,—those magic tones which, in exile, carry us back to some joyous scene, some happy meeting, perchance to some sadder parting, yet finding their way directly to the heart. Half-hourly her watchful sentinels struck the bells, and the men at their different stations cried, "All's well!" Each afternoon, at sunset, the men-of-war in those warm latitudes pipe all hands to bathe; and it was always a most gratifying sight to me to see several hundred men and boys, at the boatswain's whistle, leap in quick succession over the bulwarks, and MAN-EATERS. ome of the late New-York journals con-

tained glowing accounts of the heroism of Midshipman Mason, who jumped overboard in the harbor of Rio, and rescued two drunken salors of his ship from watery graves; and the New York Herald magnified the dangers to which he exposed himself, by stating that it was next to an impossibility for a person to fall into the water there without being instantly dewored by sharks. This, too, was an early impression of my own,—entirely dissipated by watching the seamen of our men-of-war jumping from the yard-arms, diving from the jib-boom and chains, by the score at a time, and gayly disporting in the clear waters of the bay, not only unharmed, but without any fear of molestation. In fact, I was told by many of the old inhabitants that no instance was in their recollection of any one being injured, or even attacked, by those terrible "lawyers of the sea," who, sike their prototypes on land, are noted for the enormity of the fees they extort from the luckless victim who falls into their power. Sharks of coormous size, it is true, abound in those latitudes; but the waters are alive with fish of endless variety, which probably accounts for the rarity of their attacks upon mankind. I have bathed for hours in the Bay of Rio; and the impunity with which hundreds of people do the sailors of his ship from watery graves; and the punity with which hundreds of people do the same is a fact so patent to all who have visited that terrestrial paradise that it needs no affi-davit to confirm it.

davit to confirm it.

I spent a day at the Brooklyn of Rio, the lovely town of Praya Grande, situated across the bay, where I was kindly entertained by Mr. Dodson, the English Superintendent of the Brazilian Navy-Yard near by, at which Mr. Dodson pointed out several specimens of native ship-timber.—the granged-pulka and passons botson pointed out several specimens of native ship-timber,—the graped-punka and pasoba being very fine and durable.

I visited the theatre with a fair Brazilian, whose acquaintance I formed through the introduction of the American Consul; and the charming manners of my beautiful companion interested me more than the performance on

the stage.

THE MAGELLAN STRAITS.

New Year's of '49 found the little Edith opce more under way, and approaching the entrance to the Straits which were discovered as early as 1520 by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese navi gator, then in the service of the King of Spain and through this tortuous passage he fought hi gator, then in the service of the King of Spain; and through this tortuous passage he fought his way until the glories of the broad Pacific Ocean burst upon his view. The Pacific is some feet higher than the Atlantic Ocean; and this, together with the almost continuous westerly gales, creates so strong a current that the Straits have been of little practical use until of late years; for, though steamers thus shorten the voyage and escape the difficulties and dangers of doubling the stormy Cape Horn, yet sall-vessels seldom attempt the gales and currents of the Magellan passage.

On the 15th of January we made Cape Virgins, the northernmost headland of the

On the 15th of January we made Cape Virgins, the northermnost headland of the straits, in latitude 51 deg. S., and at 8 a. m. we passed Dungeness Point, with its long, low, pebbly beach, resembling the cape in the English Channel from which it derives its name. Thousands of gulls and water-fowl covered the beach, a bright sun lighted up the scene; and as, with strong and favoring gales, we entered the Straits, the panorama was impressively grand and interesting. Running through the First Narrows, we anchored in St. Yago Bay, just inside the "Cape of Ten Thousand Virgins" After tea the boat was manned, and a small party of us visited the shore, "in hopes of shooting some "guanacoes," which fairly covered the plains; but night closed in unon us and we were doomed to disappointment. The guanacoes are the llama of South America, and their fiesh is fully equal to our venison in delicacy and flavor. The next morning we weighed anchor and steamed slowly to the westward, with the shores of Patsgonia and Terra-del-Fnego on either hand. Far as the eye could reach, the perpetually-snow-crowned mountains reared their hoary heads in grandeur to the sldes; while, at one time, I counted twelve smoking volcanoes rising like water-spouts in the clear, cold air.

The Marmion.

Near Prefett Harbor we discovered

while, at one time, I counted twelve smoking volcanoes rising like water-spouts in the clear, cold air.

Near Peckett Harbor we discovered a small vessel at anchor under Elizabeth Island, and, nearing her, we spoke the brig Marmion, Capt. Rell, of Aberdeen, bound from Valparaiso to Liverpool with a load of capper from the Payta mines. We invited Capt. Bell, who was a canny-little Scotchman, to dine with us, and the "invite" was most joyfully accepted.

While sitting at our table, enjoying with amazing gusto some turtle-soup, washed down with plentiful draughts of old Southside madeira, the chatty little skipper turned his gray eyes on me, and, dropping his spoon on learning our destination, he eagerly exclaimed: "Eh, was Gode, mon! hae ye ne'a heered of THE GOOLD IN CALIFOONY?"

I told him that the Congress frigate had dropped a rumor at Rio that they had found some gold in San Francisco, but that we paid little attention to it.

"Eh, ma Gode, men! but it's vara true. They're taken out lumps as big as your heed!" The gravity and earnestness of the little skipper were most amazing, and no less interesting to me, who was on a voyage of adventure. He gave us the most incredible accounts of the gold discoveries in "El Dorado."

Valparaiso was almost deserted, and ships were lying idle for want of crews, who had rushed wildly to the various placers. "How lucky," thought 1, "my acceptance of my friend Henry's invitation to join him on the trip." Our destination was an "El Dorado" truly; not a fancied one, such as led Columbus to pursue his westward course across an unknown ocean, but a real, bonafide zoolden land. Gone like a flash were all my lately-cherished ideas of a winter spent amid the zay allurements of Valparaiso and lima, and I longed for the dawning of the day that would see me landed on the California shores.

for she came several times to my side, smiling, and stroking them in the most endearing manner. At length, emboldened by my good nature, she took me by the hand, and, pointing to a hut near by, plainly intimated that I should "see her home." Naturally not averse to the sex, and highly flattered by her attentions, I moved away with her, she still holding my hand, while Capt. Henry and my fellow-passengers roared with haughter at my canture, and shouted out: "Addios, friend Sam! We'll report you to your New York friends as comfortably settled on a Patagonian plantation!" Reaching the hut, I pulled aside the door, which consisted of an ostrich-robe that would have excited the envy of Broadway, and which I longed to throw over a pair of white shoulders even there full well remembered. I followed the lady into the parlor, carpeted with the richest furs, and, lighting a cheeroot, I smoked away, patiently awaiting the denouement of the adventure. Bursting into a hearty laugh, my fair hostess proceeded to unroll bundle after bundle of splendid furs and ostrich robes; and, had I possessed John Jacob Astor's taste for skins, dazzled by such a display I should doubtless gone down on my "hunkies," and offered myself in "due and ancient form." Selecting one of the largest and richest of the robes, my fair entertainer approached me, and, holding a corner of it up with one hand, she laid the other upon an elegant hunting-knife which glittered in my belt, "Aha!" thought I, "the mystery is solved at last." The Patagonian beauty had been captivated, not by any personal charms of mine, but by an invention of Dr. Bowie, elegantly fabricated by an accomplished cutter. I had no heart to resist such enthuslastic supplications, and, as I had a duplicate knife on board, I took the one so coveted from my belt, and placed it in the hands of my pleasant and really-attractive hostess. Throwing the robe over my shoulders, I rejoined my combany, while the gratified Patagonian rushed through the settlement, shouting for very joy, and exhibiti

TEE NATIONAL BASE-BALL LEAGUE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A recent article in a New
York newspaper seeks to demonstrate that the League experiment" has proven a failure, because, as the writer alleges, it has not secured-

 Honest play.
 The fulfillment by clubs of their engagements to play games.

3. The reduction of the admission fee from 50

4. The prohibition of contracts with players before the expiration of a playing season.

In support of the first proposition the writer asserts that "there has never been a season when 'crooked play' and 'revolving' prevailed

When the author of that statement shall produce evidence of "crooked play" by any player of a League club during the season of 1876 his assertion will have some weight. Meantime, attention is invited to the fact that there have much as intimated that a player of any club now in the League has been guilty of dishonest play during the entire season. In the case of Bechtel, the Louisville Club, by their subsequent admission, inflicted a severer penalty than the facts warranted, in vindicating the principles of the League; while in the case of a player in the St. Louis Club, and one in the Hartford, the managers of those clubs, gentlemen of high character and standing, and more deeply concerned than any other persons, became satisfied, after a thorough investigation, that the charges were wholly without foundation.

As to "revolving," there certainly has not been an instance where a player of one League club "revolved" to another, and in cases

club "revolved" to another, and in cases where a League club has availed itself of the services of a player belonging to an outside club the fault, where there has been any, has originated in the defective organization or action of such outside club, and it has been stated that members of the League propose to provide for the protection of outside clubs in this particular at the coming meeting.

In support of his second proposition, the writer says: "Norwere there in 1875 such palpable failures to play out engagements as in the case of two of the prominent clubs of the League Association in 1876."

It is true that two League clubs have palpably failed to play out their engagements, and it is equally true that no power or earth can compel a club to play ball or a player to play honestly if unwilling to do so. What the League has done is the utmost that human power can do, viz.: to provide that such defaults shall be punished by forfeiture of membership, and it is a sufficient answer to the New York article to call attention to the fact that, at the time such defaults occurred the press of the country with call attention to the fact that, at the time such defaults occurred, the press of the country, with entire unanmity, announced that the clubs in question had thereby forfeited their member-

should restore either of those clubs to member-ship, there would be ample reason to denounce the "League experiment" as a failure, but there is no prospect that so suicidal an act of folly will be committed.

In reply to the third proposition, it is only

folly will be committed.

In reply to the third proposition, it is only necessary to say that the success or failure of the League cannot depend upon the price of admission to a game of base-ball, since the League never has attempted, never will attempt, and never ought to attempt to, regulate that matter. The standard of value to a spectator of a game of ball—like that of any other entertainment—consists, obviously, in the quality of the entertainment.

If, therefore, the kind of ball played in New York is worth only 25 cents, there is nothing in the constitution of the League to compel the inhabitants of that village to pay more to witness it; while, on the other hand, so long as the inhabitants of Chicago crowd the grounds of the Chicago Club at 50 to 75 cents each, there is nothing in the constitution of the League to compel the Chicago Club at 50 to 75 cents each, there is nothing in the constitution of the League to compel the Chicago Club at 50 to 75 cents each, there is nothing in the constitution of the League to compel the Chicago Club at 50 to 75 cents each, there is nothing in the constitution of the League to compel the Chicago Club at 50 to 75 cents each, there is no thing in the constitution of the League to compel the Chicago Club at 50 to 75 cents each, there is no thing in the constitution of the League to compel the Chicago Club at 50 to 75 cents each, there is no thing in the constitution of the League club sto charge less than the people are willing to pay, or to dany the visiting clubs their stipulated share of the gate receipts at the figures named. In a word, the matter of gate receipts and rates of admission is purely a business matter, and is left, as it should be, to the League clubs to arrange with each other.

Upon the subject of the fourth proposition there has been a vast amount of finely-spun theorizing, but the substance of its practical aspects appears to be that, however desirable or undesirable a prohibitory rule might be (which would, if literally carried out, make the day s or undesirable a promotiory rule might be dwich would, if literally carried out, make the day succeeding the expiration of the playing season a general auction-day of players), it is absolutely certain that no organization could enforce the literal execution of such a rule. Managers or agents of clubs would—as has uniformly been the case from the inauguration of professional base-ball to the formation of the League—negotiate and have "understandings" with the players of their own and other clubs, to the effect that, at the expiration of the season, they would make formal contracts at stipulated sums. The secret nature of these "understandings," and their prevalence, constituted one of the most vicious faults of the ante-League systems. The founders of the League—men of large experience and business habits—effectually crushed the evil by declaring that a contract might be made at any time, provided it were immediately announced, and that any player should be free to contract with any club until the publication of his engagement. So far from any evil resulting from this system, it has in every instance worked admirably.

The player engaging, during the season, to

experience of the past season to make further advances in this direction.

Whether wise counsels will prevail in the future conduct of the League, time alone can determine, but there seems to be at present no occasion to withhold from its managers the credit which is justly their due, or to doubt that they will so direct its affairs as to continue to merit the appropriation and authors of them. merit the approbation and support of the put A. G. M.

AMUSEMENTS. .

THE NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. None among the Germap authors of modern comedies has so well succeeded in gaining popularity for his productions as Dr. J. B. Von Schweizer. This talented playwright, who died a short time ago in the prime of life and at the height of his success, was a most prolific writer. Dur-ing the last and this season there have been pro-

of his success, was a most prolific writer. During the last and this season there have been produced at the New Chicago Theatre the following of his plays: "Epidemic," "The Three Traitors," "The Darwinian," "Metropolitan," and "The Lizard," and all of them have proved successes. Dr. Von Schweitzer has been a most eccentric writer. He was a socialist and a scientist, and he took good care to show it in his plays and bring his peculiar views to the attention of the public in this ingenious manner. All his plays, though called comedies, border on the farcical. They are brimful of sharp wit and good points, and though his jokes border sometimes on the forbidden, yet he always clothes them in such piquant and fine language as to make them acceptable.

The play produced by Mr. Wurster's company at the New Chicago Theatre last evening is entitled "Die Eldeches" (The Lizard), and is one of his best productions. The plot is very intricate, and the dialogue is brilliant, witty, and interesting. The acting was, as usual, very good, and to it is due in a great measure the success the play achieved last evening. As on the Sunday before, the best acting was done by Miss Von Stammwitz and Mr. Helmer. The former dressed and acted the Baroness Alisine von Salek as well as could possibly be desired, and it was an agreeable surprise to see her do so well in a conversational piece, as her principal forte lies in emotional and heroic parts. Mr. Helmer played the Count Gustav von Kirstein with admirable case and brilliancy, and showed that in fine comedy he is the equal of any German actor in the country. The performance of Mr. Koch as the Emanuel von Wenden, the amateur naturalist, was a masterpiece of eccentric character-acting, and he kept the house in constant roars of laughter. Mr. Donald as Count George von Kerstein was no less efficient and amusing than was Mr. Koch. The difficult part of Clotide von Wenden, the Woman Lizard, was well sustained throughout by Mrs. Horn. This lady is a talented and conscientious actress, and wh

pearing more horrified when she hears of Romeo's banishment than when she supposes him to be dead. She hears of his death first and of his banishment afterwards. If she first and of his banishment afterwards. If she should seem outwardly more moved on hearing the former than on hearing the latter intelligence she would produce an anti-climax. It would not do for her to hear of the banishment with a sense of relief, for the text will not admit of such a construction, and it is an historical fact that banishment was regarded in Italy as, undersome circumstances, more dreadful than death. Leigh Hunt shows this somewhere, and it is spoken of in other authorities; and, whether it were so or not, the text of the play indicates that Juliet so regarded it. She says:

Romeo is banished,—to speak that word**

Romeo is banished, —to speak that word Is father, mother, Tybalt, Romeo, Juliet, All slain, all dead.

Is father, mother, Tybult, Romeo, Juliet, All slain, all dead.

Can any further justification of her reading be required? She represents Juliet as stunned, almost speechless, when she hears of Romeo's death, but as half-crazed when she hears of the banishment; and the text bears her out.

The critic of the Times makes a more serious error when he accuses her of carelessness and ignorance in the scene where Parthenia and Ingomar meet her father. The critic says:

She displayed a carelessness and wanton disregard of the proprieties of the situation that would have brought upon the head of any leading-woman the censure of the management in no gentle measure. Miss Anderson walked up the stage to talk and laugh with a utility man, and never approached the actors who represented Ingomar and the old man except when the lines imperatively demanded her interference.

This is indefensible. There was no utility man on the stage for Miss Anderson. It was Elphenor. Her line to him on entering was: "Now, Elphenor, tell me of my mother," and the usual direction at this point is: [Parthenia and Elphenor retire up stage.] Miss Anderson was talking to Elphenor, hearing news of her mother and relating her experience among the barbarians. She could not show much pantomime without distracting attention from the actors in front, which would have been a violation both of professional decorum and of good art.

An Extreme Case of "Doubling."

An Extreme Case of "Doubling."

An Extreme Case of "Doubling."

At Covent Garden the curtain rose at halfpast 6 o'clock. In the Haymarket the representation commenced at 7. At the former theatre Farley was cast for one of the witches in "Macbeth." At the latter he was required to impersonate Sir Philip Modelone, in the comedy of "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." It was a question of fitting in his exits at Covent Garden with his entrances at the Haymarket. A hackney-coach was in attendance, provided with a dresser, lighted candles, the necessary change of costume, and the means of altering his make-up. His early duties as a witch at Covent Garden fulfilled, the actor jumped into his coach, and, with the assistance of his dresser, was promptly changed from the weird sister of the tragedy to the elderly bean of the comedy. He duly arrived at the Haymarket in time to present himself as Sir Philip, whose first entrance upon the stage is in the second set of the play. This part of his task performed, he hurried again to Covent Carden, being transformed on the road from Sir Philip back again to the weird sister. Again he left the patent theatre, and reached the Haymarket in time to reappear as Sir Philip on the second entrance of that character in the fifth act of the play. The actor acquitted himself entirely to the satisfaction of his two audiences (who were perhaps hardly aware of the extent of his labors), but with considerable strain upon his nervous system. For, to add to the difficulties of his task, his coachmen, indifferent to the counsel that the more haste often signifies the worst haste, turning a corner too sharply, ran his forewheel against a post, and upset coach, actor, dresses, candles, costumes, and all. This untimely accident notwithstanding, the actor, with assistance freely rendered by a friendly crowd, secured another vehicle, and succeeded in accomplishing an exploit that can scarcely be paralleled in histrionic records. Valparatiso was almost descreted, and ships were lying file for want of crews, who had rashed wildly to the various placers. "How body, thought 1, "way acceptance of my hadry thought 1, "my acceptance of my hadry of the control of the co

A Chicago Lady's Visit to the Tomb of Washington.

Potomac Scenery -- Alexandria --- Mrs. Surratt---Arlington Heights.

The Home of George and Martha Washington --- A Queer Mistake.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., November, 1876.—When the morning comes that we are to go and make some interesting visit to which we have long looked forward with anticipations of pleasure, the state of the weather is always the first consideration. The prospects were not so very cheerful last Saturday morning when we stepped on board the pretty steamer Arrow, at the foot of Seventh street, for a sail of seventeen miles down the Potomac to Mount Vernon, the home and resting-place of Washington. Yet as we sailed along we could now and then catch bright glimpses of sunshine, which added indescribe beauty to the varied autumnal tints of the forests on the Maryland and Virginia shores. The many places of interest between Washington and Mount Vernon are so marked and well known it is not necessary to make especial men-tion of them all. After passing the Government Arsenal, with its elegant grounds and piles of ordnance, we are shown the spot where MRS. SURRATT AND THE CONSPIRATORS

coln. A little up the stream—the eastern branch of the Potomac—is plainly seen the

The Queen on Sunday Harvesting.

On Sunday afternoon, her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, drove to Lochnagar Distillery, and paid a visit o Mr. Begg.

From continuous wet, the weather had on the previous day cleared up, and changed to a bright sunshine. The Queen, after a short stay at Lochnagar Farm, continued her drive by way of Beinacroft, and remained for some time beside a field of oats belonging to Mr. Begg, where about fifty men and women were actively at work binding in stocks grain which had been spread out to dry on Saturday. It was dry on Sanday, and the people in the district turned out, and with willing hands had the whole field bound and stocked by evening, part of the operation being conducted by moonlight. Before her departure her Majesty signified to Mr. Begg her opinion that the work was one of necessity.

CHAMPAGNE-MANUFACTURE.

Visit to the Pommery Caves—The Bottling Time—How the Sediment Is Gotten Rid Of —The Sweetening Process—This Year's Vintage.

A correspondent of the London Telegraph writes from Reims: "The proprietors of the

Pommery champagne manufactory were lucky enough to possess themselves, some years ago, of a deserted chalk-quarry, and out of this have been constructed, with very slight additions and fortifications, some of the finest—if not the very finest—celiars in the champagne district. These are interesting apart from the use to which they have been put in this instance, for geologists tell one that in the very selfsame wave of chalk the sub-marine tunnel between England and France will one day be made. The ease with which these subterranean passages have been modeled, the solidity of their appearance, and their kindly disposition to the contact and assistance of brick supports, may well inspire the talented engineers of both countries with new hope and courage. It must be remembered that the maker of champagne requires immense storage rooms. The juice of the grangecemes to him in barrels; it leaves him after an elaborate process of manufacture in bottles, and Pommery champagne manufactory were lucky mond, and to its ide in a great measure the search on the Symbol of Late with the search of the Symbol of Late with the Symbol vere executed for the murder of President Lin-

the Wainington lived gives on a constraint, home-like feeding. The poerio overlooking the river is interly-two feet in tempth, and the factory mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is very mach worn. The scenery from this side is sent that "came over in the Maylower," which can be considered in the scenery of the challest on the first staints are witness were the sent than the scenery of the challest on the scenery of the side, and stands in the same old places. By its side, and stands in the same old places. By its side, and stands in the same old places. By its side, and stands in the same old places. By its side, burean, two other tables, and three chalts. The old mantel-places and antitions the self-side side of the protected, a portion of one of the down has burean, two other tables, and three chalts. The old mantel-places and antitions are side of this portions. The side of the protected is portion of one of the down has hacked. Of the word word of the side of the source of the side of t

nay, and have heard excellent accounts from Epernay and elsewhere. As remarked at the outset, the quantity is good; the quality is doubtful. If you will follow my brief description of the manufacture of champagne, you will see that the result of the wine harvest of 1876 cannot be accurately determined until the various cuvees are composed from the selected juices. But there is one strong fact which will be likely to influence public opinion in judging the commercial result of the vintage. It is this: The manufacturers of first-class champagne for the English market are not buying in any large quantities. In that splendid year of 1874 they were at the vineyards begging for more grapes. It is not so this year. On the contrary, the growers are begging for the custom of the manufacturers. The wine that we like in England cannot be made out of indifferent fruit; and the year 1876 will not be celebrated for its dry champagne."

BISMARCK'S COGITATIONS.

him I'm engaged. Stop! Tell him I am ex-pecting the English Ambassador, and that I can

How He Looks at Things Just Now. Pall Matt Gazette.
Prince Bismarck (to private secretary)—Tell

see no one after he leaves me. (Exit secre-

The bottling takes place in the sprige-lime, that or over yet I have seen eathered and present, and which I have taked in its clorify and seends the spring of 187. One the wine has been controlled and the spring of 187. One the wine has been controlled and the spring of 187. One the wine has foreign of 187. One that it is a stout iron lighture. The wine has foreign on the spring of 187. One of the spring o

pyramid resting on its apex upon a soil honeycombed by revolutionary fires. You know how
soon the day will come when Austria will be
able to repay your famons taunt, Gortschakoff,
with usury. You said of her once that she was
not a State, but only a Government. Unless I
mistake, Russia will soon be neither a State nor
even a Government. She will be a territory—
"geographical expansion." Her population
will consist of socialist societies, no longer
secret, and wolves. That is wby I can afford to
watt. In the meantime, in the meantime it's
time for my porter, which I shall quaff with a
quiet mind, serenly waiting on events.

A stage proves to be a very different thing from what the pooular eye, gazing from pit or boxes, presumes it to be. A great arch, a sloping floor, pierced here and there with traps, cellars below, regions above, grooves on each gide, in which scenes gide forward or back, rollers stretching across, on which the "clotha" behind are rolled up—such is the popular ideal, bout see a number of the "grand" houses offers a very different spectacle. There is neither floor nor ceiling proper; but above there is a number of light galleries running round in tiers, white instead of a floor or stage, properly so-called, there is a vast expanse of open graings, or cage-work, one below the other, the bars of which are parallel with the seats of a pit. The whole, therefore, is one "clear" from top to bottom, resembling one of those great engine-houses which have iron galleries and flying bridges all round. A large stage looks imposing enough from the boxes; but few. perhaps, are aware that below it, in a grand opera-house, there is a space of about the same height as the stage, and above, more than twice that extent. Thus the space devoted to performance is really no more than a seventh or eighth part of the unseen regions above, below (in a large theatre there are often four) thus appear like a series of gridirons one beneath the other. This has been found a necessary arrangement, owing to the great scenes stretching the whole width of the stage that must ascend or descend, and have a clear passage. As these openings may be required at any part of the stage, the only mode is to make the entire stage an open frame, covered with panels, which can be drawn away. A "trap" can thus be opened at any spot, as one of these panels containing the trap and its machinery can be inserted. Few persons are sawer of what is the traditional and established engine of motion in all the great theatres, or how it is that in some ambitious transformation scene, a lung iron frame, laden with fifty or sixty figures, can be raised alout. The agency of Prince Binnarce (to prince secretary)—Tell and the The congred. Step 1 Tell and early the secretary of the s

MISS
OLARA
LOUISE
KELLOGG,
APPEARS IN

CINTARCUL Mondar, Nov. 70. FAUST.
with MISS KELLOGG,
Mr. Seguin, Mears, Mass,
Carleton, Peakes, etc.,
in the cast,
Wednesday, Nov. 22. STAR
OF THE NORTH.
Friday, Nov. 24. BOHEMIAN GIBL. EVERY OPERA. Saturday, 2 o'clock, Grand KELLOGG MATINEE.

Reserved Sests, \$1.50 and \$2, according to location.
Admission, \$1. Family Circle, 50 cts.
Divorce Cass.

"GREAT ADELPHI THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, KIRALFY'S ALHAMBRA SUCCESS! SUPERB SURENCIS GORGEOUS GORGEOUS GORGEOUS AND A DEMOAY INVARIAN SAINTA THAN SAINTA THAN SAINTA THAN

Admission, 25, 35, and 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents and \$1. McVICKER'S THEATRE. Fuesday Evening, Nov. 21, first representation in Chi-cago of the Farcical Comedy in 3 Acta, entitled the GREAT DIVORCE CASE

With a superb cast of characters. The Comedy will be performed only on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Nights. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Nights, and SATURDAY MATINEE. KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA. HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

First Week of the Dramatic Season, commencing Monday, Nov. 20. Engagement of STUART ROBSON, Supported by his own Company, Chorus, and Ballet, in Bret Harter Flay (revised and improved), TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR.
Nov. 27-Return of EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS for one week only.

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

LAST WEEK (for the present) of
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS,

Wednesday afternoon and night. Benefit of FAYETTS WELCH. House closed balance of week. MONDAT, NOV. 37, first appearance this season of the great trish Comedian. PAT ROONEY, and his Mammoth Specialty Troupe, under the present management. (See future advertisements).

McCormick Hall, Nov. 28, at 8 p.m. Doors oper at 2 p. m. JAMES T. FIELDS.
Subject: "A Plea for Cheerfulness." Admision, 10 cents.

Monday, Nov. 20. Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matiness. Triumphant success of A CASE FOR DIVORCE. Remember, Matinee every day.

\$20. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers No. 12 Wall-st., New York, make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable Stock Privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks boacht and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 to 5 per cent. Circulars and Weekly Reports sent free. WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS,
Now open. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway. New York.

Maggie Smith is locked up at the Armory, harged with stealing some blankets and ladies' othing from No. 538 Wabash avenue. The men who have lost bets in which wheel arrows form an essential part of the considera

tion, hope that the agony will be over before the Sneak thieves in the West Division yesterday

got away with \$50 worth of clothing from Solomon Schwed, of No. 284 Randolph street, and with \$30 worth of clothing from Joseph Cocker, of o. 65 Desplaines street. The lunches for the benefit of the Newsboys Home recommence to-day at Nos. 119 and 131
LaSalle street. The friends of the Home are urged to be constant in donations of food, and in attendance at the lunches.

ames Dillon, Thomas McCarthy, and Will-McCarthy are locked up in the Twenty-sec Street Station charged with the burglary of unantity of clothing and jewelry from the dence of William Pister, No. 71 Finnell

The Rev. Brooke Herford will lecture this evening in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets. Sub-lect: "The Books of the Older World." Admission, 25 cents. The lecture begins at 8

At about 9:30 yesterday morning, a horse attached to a light spring-wagon, owned by Crossman & Co., of No. 118 Randolph street, ran away on Adams street, near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. At the corner of Clark street the horse was brought to stand by the collision of the vehicle with a telegraph-pole. Damage, 30

The miserables in the West Madison Street The miserables in the West Madison Street Station were yesterday afternoon treated to a Gospel meeting by a very comely young lady whose name could not be ascertained, but who is said to be one of Mr. Moody's disciples. Some of the unfortunates joined heartily in giving praise, but the scoffers and sinners were there in too strong numbers.

County Physician Holden, assisted by Drs. Flood and Raymond L. Leonard, yesterday held a post-mortem examination upon the remains of Michael Griffin, who died suddenly at his home No. 13 Kinzie street, last Friday afternoon, and came to the conclusion that the young man's death was caused by heart-disease. The Coroner's jury will conclude the inquest to-day.

Benjamin Trehern, an expressman, had a difficulty with several persons yesterday in the office of Isaac Howland's livery-stable, on Twenty-third street, near State. Trehern claims that Howland interfered, and drew a revolver, with which he threatened to shoot him, and therefore caused Howland's arrest upon a warrant for assault with intent to kill.

upon a warrant for assault with intent to kill.

Miss Nellie Pettibone, of this city, sailed from New York Saturday in the steamer Berlin for Constantinopie, Turkey. Miss Pettibone accompanies her brother, the Rev. Fayette Pettibone, who has been in Turkey many years as a missionary, and has rendered the American Board efficient and good service in supervising the American Mission Society's publications in the Armenian and other languages for the past twenty years. Mr. Pettibone's services in the Crescent City have been long and faithfully performed. He now returns to his work of duty and love, taking his beloved sister with him.

him.

Mr. C. S. Rand, a United States Gadger residing at Lombard, a suburb of this city, died suddenly on a Pullman sleeper on the Michigan Central Railroad, a few miles this side of Michigan City, at 7:30 yesterday morning. Upon the the arrival of the train in this city, the body was delivered over to C. H. Jordan, undertaker, and at his office, No. 118 Monroe street, the inquest was held in the afternoon by Deputy Coroner McGirr. Mr. Rand's business headquarters was in this city, and his visit to Detroit was occasioned by the seizure of some wines manufactured here and gauged at the time by himself.

"You really must excuse the dear child."

"You really must excuse the dear child," said a fond mother at the boarding-house dinner-table to another boarder (male-front room, on second floor), as her youthful son upset a goblet of ice-water into the other boarder's lap and threw a spoon at his bald head, "but dear Edgar is so full of animal spirits." "Animal spirits, ma'an!" growled the boarder in reply; "you may call it 'full of animal spirits,' but I call it full of the devil, ma'an." And the keeper of the boarding-house, knowing that they were both good-paying boarders, smiled a non-committal sort of a smife, and said: "Mrs. Lennox, will you let me have the pattern of that exquisite basquine of yours! If fits you so becomingly. And, O, Mr. Tompkins, will you, whose head is so clear, explain to me all about this Returning Board?"

At a wake held over the remains of a Mrs.

this Returning Board?"

At a wake held over the remains of a Mrs. McCormick, at No. 292 North Branch street, last Saturday evening, the angel of death made a second visit and carried away a second vicin, leaving a third upon the very brink of the chasm. Mrs. Julia Daliey, of No. 24 Sloan street, when drinks were being served, called for some wine, which was handed her by a young man named Daniel Sullivan, who also partook of the liquor. Almost immediately both were selzed with cramps and vomiting, and in fifteen minutes Mrs. Dalley was dead. Sullivan was saved only by strong hold upon life, and the prompt summoning of medical assistance. The liquor is thought by experts to be a concection of fusil oil, a most powerful poison. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day, when the full facts in the case will be forthcoming.

powerful poison. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day, when the full facts in the case will be forthcoming.

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

The other day a sharp Board-of-Trade operator living up on the West Side met the proprietor of an adjacent beer-saloon, who said to him: "Hello, you given up drinking lager for your dinner some more, now, don't you?" "No," replied the operator; "but I buy it at another siloon." "But why?" continued the dealer in beer. "Well, if you must know the truth," said the operator, "it was because you always gave short change. If I sent you a quarter for 14 cents' worth of the beer that cheers, and, if taken in sufficient quantities, incbriates, I never got more than 9 cents' change." "What?" said the saloon-keeper; "me give short change; Why, you never sent the right change; when you sent pennies there was always one or two short. So help me gracious if it wasn't." "I always sent you the precise amount—I hope to be cornered if I dinh't." said the dealer; "besides you'got to riving awfully small measure; why, I could have drunk the quart of beer you sent till I lied of thirst." "Short measure?" answered the publican indignantly; "when I began to find your change short I only gave the boy what he had money for." "Great Lyon," said the speculator, as a sudden light broke in upon him, and a cold sweat broke out upon him, "I want to be caught short on the turn of the market, if that young reprobate hasn't been knocking down on both of us. It's a clean case of the speculator, as a sudden light broke in upon him, and a cold sweat broke out upon him, "I want to be caught short on the turn of the market, if that young reprobate hasn't been knocking down on both of us. It's a clean case of tra lide—a ie ular spread, and, no matter whether he had was bound to make a margin. Fill take the hide off'n him when I get home, as sure as to a bountiful and overruling Providence is due the creation of the smaller sorts of apples." "By Jiminy!" said the enthusiastic saloon-keeper admiringly, "but that's a smart boy, just like his father. Don't lick that boy, my friend, and before you die you'll be proud of him—you'll see him corner the market and fail for a million dollars, mark by words if you don't. Don't lick him!" But the angry father said be would. When he got home and informed his wife—who is a devoted temperance woman—that their off-spring was a liar and a thief, and that he intended to thrash him till (metaphorically speaking) the cows came home, she said coldly: "You will not. If, as he probably has, he has practiced the arts of dishonesty and deception, you should remember that they are but the legitimate and inevitable outcome of your training and example. You put a beercan into his hand to steal away his principles, and what more natural than that he should lie and steal? What does the Bible say about it? (This knocked him, as it were.) "Cursed is every one that putteth his jug into his children's hands, and upon their children's children, unto the third and fourth generations, with sorrow to the grave. Sclah!" "He was much impressed if not wholly convinced, but said he would lick the boy on general principles, whereupon his wife soiemnly affirmed that if he did she would go to her father and tell him (the father) that he (the husband) did nothing but guzzle beer, and talk with saloon-keepers, and beat and abuse his family from week's end to week's end. And as his father-in-law is a good man to know when demands are made for more margin, the broker had to let the boy go

and entering their closets for a change of apparel, it was discovered that the house had been burglarized after avery unique fashion. Saturday being pay-day, the boys who had left all they had in their pockets found themselves "out" as follows: Capt. Anderson missed \$10.50 in sliver; Lieut. Nichols found \$39 gone out of \$69; Jake Koenig \$35 out of \$65—the considerate rascal or rascals leaving enough for the boys to pay their board with—and 25 cents was taken from Fred Dahnke and 50 cents from William Landrum. The closets were locked just as they were when the slarm sounded, and were opened probably by skeleton keys. No clew has as yet been gained as to the party or parties who committed the shabby piece of business.

This is only one of the houses that have been entered while the firemen were absent from their houses. The fact suggests the usefulness of regular watchmen. The only wonder is that the firemen are not victimized more, as, when they run to a fire, the house is left behind them, open to anybody and everybody who may choose to enter. Chief Benner, it is expected, will take some action in the premises.

THE COURTS.

Charles Zander, who was recently indicted by the Grand Jury in the United States District Court for fraudulently removing cigars withou entered into recognizance in the sum of \$500 for his appearance, August Brebach being his

Rosina K. White filed her bill Saturday charge ing her husband, George White, with adultery and desertion, and asking for a separation.

Judge Williams granted a decree of divorce Saturday to Henriette Van Beren from Fred-

Saturday to Henriette Van Beren from Frederick Van Beren on account of his drunkenness and cruelty, and to Louisa J. Gerhardt from Rudolph Gerhardt for similar reasons.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

William Yeats began a suit in debt for \$1,000 damages against Mahloin D. Ogden.

W. G. Greener brought suit for \$2,000 against F.J. Abbey, W. W. Foss. and Christopher Olsen. Samuel D. Babcock and the United States Mortgage Company filed a bill against Winchester Hall, Bradford Hancock, Assignee, Thomas Foster, H. K. Elkins, the International Bank of Chicago, Carter H. Harrison, Charles Creighton, the Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company, B. W. Thomas, and Consider H. Wielett to foreclose a mortgage for \$13,500 in gold on Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, in Block 3, of Eleanor's Subdivision of the south 12 acres of the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼, except the east 300 feet thereof, in Sec. 10, 38, 14.

38, 14

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Max Kramer, Ferdmand Kramer, and Carl Kramer, partners in the furnishing goods business at No. 192 Madison street, under the firm name of Kramer Bros., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy late Friday afternoon. Their debts, all unsecured, amount to \$177,130.15, chiefly due to New York merchants, and, in addition, \$24,475 due an accommodation paper. The assets consist of cash on hand, \$2,369.19; bills and notes, \$2,220.33; stock of merchandise, \$59,579; debts due an open account, about \$55,000. None of the partners have any individual debts or assets. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard, and Henry Leopold appointed Provisional Assignee under bond for \$25,000.

Cockle, Dox & Co., on a claim for \$78.08; Lyng & Brotherson, on a claim for \$488.76; Philip Zell, who claims \$6,016.46; C. C. Riley, on a claim for \$479.92; and Jones & Metcalt, on a claim for \$488.48, united in filing a petition Saturday against Eliab L. Negley, a commission merchant and grain-dealer, doing business as Negley & Co., at Peoria. Suspension of payment of commercial paper only is charged. The debtor pleaded guilty, and was adjudicated bankrupt, and a warrant was issued returnable Dec. 18.

nkrupt, and a warrant was issued returnal Dec. 18. An involuntary petition was also filed against Adolph and Ottaker Hofman, liquor-lealers at No. 147 Dearborn street, under the firm name of Hofman Bros., by the following creditors: H. H. Shufeldt & Co., on a claim for \$395.57; the International Bank, \$1,509.50; and the German National Bank, \$206.40. Besides failure to pay commercial paper, it is charged that the debtors, on the 20th of June last, gave to Olympia Hofman a note for \$525 and warrant of attorney to confess judgment thereon, and to Olympia Hofman a note for \$525 and warrant of attorney to confess judgment thereon, and to Guido Kustel a similar judgment note for \$2,139.75. Judgment has been entered thereon and the bankrupts' stock seized by the Sheriff. It is further alleged that the debtors kept buying up to the time their goods were seized, but privately sold large amounts and refilled their casks with water, so as to give their store the appearance of being well stocked. A rule to show cause Oct. 28 was issued, and an injunction against selling the debtors' stock.

Discharges were issued to R. M. Whipple and Short & Brayton.

A dividend meeting will be held Dec. 11 in the case of H. M. Kaufman.

C. C. Thompson and C. A. Pallzer began suit for \$1,500 against John W. Hersey.

Ena L. Wagner, administratrix, commenced a sult for \$5,000 damages against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company.

JUDGE BLODGETT-109 to 200 inclusive. No.

108, Chicago Rendering and Fertilizing Company vs. Alemania Fire-Insurance Company, on trial.

trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—276 to 303, except 279, 280, 281, 287, 288, 289, 294, 295. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—27, 29, and 31. No case on JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 2,899, French vs. Clay Fire-Insurance Company, and calendar Nos. 433, 434, 437 to 456, inclusive. No. 2,919, Nye vs. Downey, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—528, 529, 530, 531, 534 to 544,

inclusive.

JUDGE McALLISTER—Set cases, term Nos.

315, Bayley vs. Hogan, and 1,103, McDearmon vs. Barrett; also passed cases, term Nos. 238, 830, 333, 338, 371, 401, 459, 511, 531, and 594.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 502, Dows vs. The Marine Company.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set cases.

Marine Company.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set cases.

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JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set cases.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set cases.

W. C. Kent and C. P. Luse; verdict, \$5,865, and motion for new trial.—Traders' Deposit Company vs. Chauncey T. Bowen, \$870. 47.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—G. E. Brockway vs. Proceeds of sale of schooner John Kilderhouse; decree, \$103. 80.—George H. Parker vs. Same; decree, \$108. 12.—R. G. Swain et al. vs. Same; decree, \$74. 20.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Busch & Brand's Brewing Company vs. Johan Ahrens, \$256. 81.—

D. T. Miller vs. S. McKichan and H. McDougall, \$282.—B. F. Cogger vs. Alexander N. Rickert, \$339. 50.—Mary A. Hildreth vs. Isaac C. Hildreth, \$1,519. 81.—W. P. Rend vs. Same, \$1,172.93.

JUDGE ROSERS—Lucy J. Davis vs. City of Chicago: verdict, \$9,566. 87, and motion for new trial.—Theron Pardee vs. W. S. Golsen, \$109. 80.—Martin Battershall vs. A. W. Paul. \$334.—J. F. D. Elliott vs. B. L. Calwell, \$159. 66.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—J. F. Vinton vs. Pleasant Arnick, W. N. Bruner, and St. John Sherwood; verdict, \$700.

FRANK STURGES & CO. THEIR ANSWER TO THE PHELPS, DODGE & CO. CIRCULAR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Our attention has been called to a circular issued by Phelps, Dodge & and from there copied by THE CHICAGO

TRIBUNE. The statements therein found do us injustice, and are false in fact.

We cannot here go into a comparison of our debts and the value of our assets for the purpose of showing whether or not we can pay 50 or 90 cents, as is asserted in the circular.

It is enough to say that a very full meeting of our creditors, which lasted four days, after a detailed and laborious examination of our affairs, recommended our creditors to accept 50 cents on the dollar. But we are more concerned now in meeting the charges of bad faith. This meeting of creditors at Chicago appointed a Committee to examine our books, as well as the origin and nature of all claims. The Chicago agent of Phelps, Dodge & Co. was one of this committee. Their report entirely exonerated us from all charges of bad faith, both as to the method of conducting our business and the nature of the claims upon our assets. On this subject there was no dissenting voice among the large number of creditors present. May we not fairly rely upon this vindication against the careless standers now put forth by Phelps, Dodge & Co. in New York City!

Most every one at some time in his life is compelled to invoke the patient and friendly consideration of those with whom he deals and of the public at large. Such is our situation at present. Such has been the situation of Phelps, Dodge & Co. so recently that they ought not to have forgotten it.

At the time of our failure, after the great Chicago fire, we settled for 50 cents on the dollar. Afterwards we voluntarily tried to pay the second 50 cents, and did pay thereon over \$150,000. It was a mistake, and beyond our ability. At the time of that embarrassment we owed Phelps, Dodge & Co. about \$140,000. They have been paid in full. All others have not.

A year ago we owed them about \$60,000; now we owe them less than \$15,000. These facts, so much to their advantage over other creditors, led us to expect fair treatment from them. The statements therein found do us injustice and are false in fact.

We have been disappointed. Upon our troubles being announced they immediately began suits both in New York and Chicago, and on Saturday we were compelled to file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to prevent Phelps, Dodge & Co. and Naylor & Co. getting a preference over other creditors.

co. and Naylor & Co. Legisland of the redditors.

That we have been unfortunate it is true; but that anything in our business career has been brought to light that impeaches our good faith and commercial integrity, we deny; and of the truth of this statement we have not a particle of doubt of our ability to convince our candid creditors as we have opportunity to meet them.

DUST TO DUST.

PUNERAL OF MES, SAMUEL COLLYER. The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Samuel Collyer, daughter-in-law of the Rev. Robert Collyer, were held yesterday at 12:30 in Unity Church, which was filled with the friends once dear to her whose untimely end has cast s gloom over the congregation and a large circle of outside acquaintances. Beautiful floral offer-ings in appropriate devices had been munificently provided by loving hands, and the pulpit was draped with garlands of white and green—emblems of purity and immortality. The Rev. Brooke Herford officiated over the ceremonies. The reading of the Unitarian burial service he supplemented with words full of consolation for the distressed relatives. In simple words, he spoke of the beauty of the young Christian life that was ended, and recalled incidents of his personal acquaintance with the deceased; pointed the bereaved to the time when a light should be seen through the darkness that enveloped them, and as they rested in the Lord there should come shining through that darkness sweet glorious thoughts of Heaven and bright tender memories of earth. By and by the dear ones left behind would think happily of it all, for the sting of death was sin, and when that sting was absent, though there must be sorrow, yet it was a sorrow with an upward look, and "though no chastening for the present was joyous, but grievous, yet afterwards it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of rightenusness to them who are exercised thereby." Mr. Herford closed: "So, dear friends, I would not restrain your sorrow; but let it be that sorrow with an upward look; sorrow with Christian hope in it, and so shall it bring you out into deepened life, and more peace than to-day, perhaps, seems possible."

The choir sweetly sang, and the great organ The reading of the Unitarian burial service he

out into deepened life, and more peace than to-day, perhaps, seems possible."

The choir sweetly sang, and the great organ pealed out seeming echoes of the soothing words of the preacher, as the coffin was borne from the church. The burial was made in Rose-hill Cemetery.

Mrs. Repecce. Collyge, (now Moore) was the hill Cemetery.

Mrs. Rebecca Collyer (nee Moore) was the daughter of Mr. J. H. Moore, formerly a resident of Chicago, but now of Odell, ill., and was the sister of Mrs. D. F. Baxter, and the niece of Mrs. George Webster, of this city. She was beloved by all who knew her.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

STREET-CARS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—I can corroborate your correspondent's ("A Britisher") letter as to licensing street-cars to carry so many pas-sengers on the other side of the Atlantic, and t would be a good thing if a similar method were adopted here. Drivers run the risk of being pulled up for manslaughter every day, as the front platform is often so crowded they have not room to apply the brake quickly, in case of danger. I am surprised more accidents do not happen. It makes the inside most uncomfortable for other passengers to have every inch occupied with people standing.

Etiquette demands of a gentleman the giving of his seat to a lady. On the other side of the pond, if one is so gallant, he is always ejected, and has to walk or, wait for another car. Again and has to walk or wait for another car. Again and has to want or want for another the animals, and this Society should look after the matter Opposition 'buses should be patronized as muc

opposition 'buses should be patronized as much as possible, to bring the Railway Company to their senses. CENTENNIAL AWARDS. From the New York Tribune, Nos. 13.

The newspapers have been lately teeming with ingeniously worded advertisements regarding the awards. These publications hav been skillfully prepared, so as to convey the impression that this or that exhibitor has really received the highest and best award. Thus, in stead of informing the public as to the true state of affairs, they have simply confused the reader. Visitors at the Centennial find themselves bewildered by the adverse claims to distinction which they find placarded on every hand, and they do not know which no department has this system of misreprethat devoted to piano-fortes. There has been that devoted to plano-fortes. There has been "a war" between plano exhibitors since the Exhibition opened, and a regular skirmish line of placards since the awards were officially an-nounced. They have vied with each other in the use of extrawagant language to prove their respective claims to distinction. The most in-genious methods have been devised; disinterest-ed correspondents, whose sole object was to it. respective claims to distinction. The most ingenious methods have been devised; disinterested correspondents, whose sole object was to instruct the ignorant public, have volunteered their services (for a consideration): ex-judges of awards, in the interest of certain piano manufacturers, have made pretended revelations of the secrets of the jury-room, for the sake of supporting the claims of their particular favorites, and lightning calculators have been appealed to and have found convenient mathematical rules by which to establish absolutely the supremacy of their clients, on the pretense of the so-much-abused maxim that figures cannot lie. All these efforts, while ridiculous to those acquainted with the subject, have been attempted to influence the uninitiated. In fact, the piano men have left nothing undone to mislead the public, and by their efforts have caused everything relating to pianos to be looked upon with distrust, and have made themselves the laughing stock of the public. By these means, injustice is not only done to the public, but to those who are not only entitled to the leading position, but who were awarded it by the judges. Your correspondent has taken the trouble to submit all the various reports, which are the basis of the awards, to a careful scrutiny and comparison, and the result is that the pianos of William Knabe & Co. are found to head the list. This house, from the commencement of the Exhibition, relied solely upon the merits of their instruments to secure them a just award; and since the official announcement, although they were decreed the highest hollors in the Piano Department, they nouncement, although they were decreed the highest honors in the Piano Department, they have modestly remained in the background. It is fortunate that the judges, in preparing the Knabe Report, so framed it as to leave no doubt as to their pre-eminence. They especially commended all their four styles of pianos, concert, grand, unfor-grand, source. of planos, concert-grand, parlor-grand, square, and uprights, and accorded them the praise of unequaled excellence in all the details of perfect instruments. The report is plain, straightforward, and comprehensive, specifying all the elements of merit which it is possible for the best respect to present property in part of the perfect in the present property in the perfect in the present property in the present present property in the present property in the present present property in the present present

elements of merit which it is possible for the best pianoforte to possess,—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action; solidity and originality of construction; and excellence of workmanship. By comparing it with the other reports in the same department, even the most skeptical will acknowledge that no stronger language could have been used to express the unanimous approval of the judges.

PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1876. The Hildebrandt Suicide.

The Hildebrandt Suleide.

New York Sun. Nov. 18.*

On the 4th inst. William Hildebrandt, of Brooklyn, cammitted suicide in Sedgwick avenue, Morrisania, by shooting himself through the head. There was no doubt that he died by his own hand; but certain papers that were found on his body led Coroner Croker to suppose that William B. Ogden, the railroad magnate, could account in some measure for the mental condition of the suicide. The chief of these was the following:

Please call William B. Ogden, alias Tompkins, of Highbridge. He can identify me. He has been the ruin of my family and the fault of my suicide. He keeps me out of my money wrongfully.

Coroner Croker having summoned William B. Ogden and the wife and son of Hildebrandt, commenced the inquest yesterday. Mr. William B. Ogden testified that he knew one William Hildebrandt twenty years ago as a glove-maker in Chicago. There was no relationship, business or otherwise, between the witness and Hildebrandt. Mr. Niles, counsel for Mr. Ogden, said: "My client has had five or six very insane litigations with Hildebrandt, and beat him in every one of them. As fast as beaten in one court the counsel, transferred the suits to another, and, when finally beaten, sued me for slander in what I said of him on the trial. I beat him on that, too, and was adjudged the costs." Coroner Croker still thought that it would be pertinent to inquire how far litigations with Mr. Ogden had impaired the suicide's mind, and adjourned the inquest.

A Bashful Servant.

New York World.

A Bashful Servant.

New Fork World.

The Crown Prince of Germany had a very timid servant who could not answer the most simple question without blushing and being confused. This conduct did not please the helrapparent to the throne of Germany, who is far from being a tyrant in his household, and he

kindly advised one of his chamberlains to in-struct the servant so that he would not be so awkwardly respectful next time. When the Crown Prince got home that evening he was surprised to find the bashful servant waiting for him with a broad and genial smile on his countenance.

ountenance.
"Who is here?" asked the Prince.
"Only the old man!" smilingly replied the valet.

(He referred to the Emperor of Germany!)

"Great Moltke! he is drunk!" said the Crown

Prince, starting back in astonishment.

"Lord! No! He isn't more'n half tight."

replied the servant, pleasantly.

Apparently the chamberlain's lessons had

borne fruit.

MORTALITY MADE CHEAP.

Why Paris Green Is so Popular with Sui-cides---Two Cents' Worth Sufficient to Kili a Man---The Horrible Sufferings of Its

New York Mercury.

The last census of suicides in one year in New York showed that there were by Paris green, 24; arsenic, 2; carbolic acid, 2; hydrate of chloral, 2; sulphuric acid, oxalic acid, phosphorus, rat poison, colchicum, prussic acid, chloroform, ether, yellow wort, wine, each 1. It will be seen by this showing, the proportions of which are bout the same every year, that Paris green is a about the same every year, that raise green is a fashionable poison.

In the suicides by poison that leave their inky stain upon the police registers, this will, in the large majority of cases, be found to be the cause of death; and yet it is strange that a death so painful as that by Paris green should be so often selected by those who wish to "shuffle off this mortal coll" and mix their bodies with the dust. In the first place, there must be something rad.

selected by those who wish to "shuffle off this mortal coil" and mix their bodies with the dust. In the first place, there must be something radically wrong in the law that will permit so deadly a poison to be so readily and extensively sold, and to this can be traced, in some measure, the reason of the popularity of this deadly drug. According to the statutes of this State, any dealer can sell a pint or more of Paris green without asking any questions as to the use to which it is to be applied, and without any responsibility for whatever results may accrue. In selling quantities less than this the seller is obliged by law to optain and make a registry of the name of the house and address of the purchaser, and the object for which the poison is to be used. Conversation with many druggists—and some of them very respectable ones—demonstrates the fact that this law is almost a dead letter. What wonder, then, that with so few restrictions thrown around it, the sale of this poison is so large, and that it is sought by the miserable wretches weary of the struggle with want, poverty, and misfortune, and who find in Paris green an antidote that, for a few cents, will rid them, as they suppose, of all their troubles, for the poison can be bought for 32 cents a pound, and two cents' worth is enough to hurl the poor, weary soul to death and destruction. It is an anomalous fact that areenic, strychnine, and other deadly poisons are so hedged about with formalities and restrictions in sheir sale that it is difficult to obtain them without a great deal of trouble or a physician's prescription, while Paris green, as deadly and dangerous as any of them, can be bought at any paint-shop or drug-store difficult to obtain them without a given the difficult to obtain them without a given the difficult to obtain them without an additional and dangerous as any of the can be bought at any paint-shop or drug-sithout question or comment. The whole can be bought at any paint-snop or drug-store without question or comment. The wholesale druggists and color men find it one of the most readily bought and profitable of their staples, and this green death may be found lurking in their stores, ready for the first reckless victim that appears. Not alone by design, but by accident as well, has Paris green brought death to many a family.

cheen as well, has raris green brought death to many a family.

The sgile cockroach and insidious croton-bug are more easily eradicated from the household by the use of Paris green than by any other compound, and the careful and confiding house-keeper is fond of scattering it over snelves and in closets, where these pests abound. It would not be pleasant to count the number of little not be pleasant to count the number of little folks whose sharp eyes have ferreted out the pretty and alluring-looking poison, and have eaten it in the belief that it was some comfort placed for their special delectation. There are placed for their special delectation. There are many little mounds in Greenwood that have been built by Paris green; many a mother whose only born has been snatched from her through the careless hand that left the poison where baby hands could find and baby mouths swallow it. The poison is also largely used by farmers baby hands could find and baby mouths swallow it. The poison is also largely used by farmers in protecting potato and tomato vines from the encroachments of bugs, and there is no doubt that many deaths have been caused by these seculents becoming imbued with this substance. Investigations have been going on for some time among scientific men to discover whether the poison does enter the soil and impregnate the young plants. No satisfactory results have yet been arrived at, but it seems to be pretty well determined that there are well substantiated cases where this has been proved to be a fact. Despite these facts and investigations, however, it is next to impossible to convince the thrifty husbandman that he can find any other antidote for the inroads of the destroyers of his crops, and at a large paint house the writer was informed by one of the firm, was large sale for the poison during the spring and summer months among their country customers, the demand coming from the farmers. It is not pleasant to reflect that the vegetable that is in the most general use of all others may contain an insidious poison tant, if it does not bring death, may, at all events, bring a serious and even fatal sickness. It has been said that death by Paris green is very painful; it is worse, it is terrible. It is a torture that seems to eat the vitals as if by fire. Strychn n poisoning is attended with the most violent muscular contortions, the victim writhing in the ectasy of pain; but while the pain from Paris green is quite as great or even greater, these symptoms are not developed. The victim, on first taking the poison, experiences a sensation of nausea, and vomiting almost invariably ensues. This is followed by a terrible sensation of burning in the intestines, and, while the unfortunate wretch is screaming with agony, collapse follows, a film comes over the eye, and in a short time doctors and drugs are unavailing, and the spirit has taken wing. If a large enough dose has been taken, the result is speedily reached; but, with an overdose, the vomiting and retching are increased threefold, and the agony is longer extended for this reason. Men and women do not seem to learn wisdom from experience, however; but, at the same time, while Paris green is in such common use for many purposes, it is well that a warning should be given to prevent, if possible, any addition to the casualities that have already carried sorrow and desolation with it as the medium of carriage.

When a case of polsoning by Paris green is

dition to the casualties that have already carried sorrow and desolation with it as the medium of carriage.

When a case of poisoning by Paris green is reported at the police stations, the police surgeon tucks his stomach-pump under his arm and hastens to the scene of action as rapidly as possible, and, if he be warned in time, and is active in his movements, the would-be victim is probably saved. But police-surgeons are not, as a rule, the most active men in the world, and, in the majority of cases, the poor victim dies before assistance arrives. It is well, therefore, to be prepared for such accidents, and to know precisely what to do. One of the surest antidotes for arsenic poison, which is synonymous with that of Paris green, is freshly precipitated sesquioxide of iron, but this cannot always be readily obtained, and then the home practitioner should be prepared to resort to home remedies. These are close at hand. First, give the victim an emetic of warm water, and, as soon as it can be prepared, follow this with a dose of chalk and castor-oil, mixed to the consistency of cream. This is said to envelop the particlesstill adherent to the stomach and render them harmless. It is almost an infallible antidote; but the best way is to have nothing to do with Paris geeen whatever, and so, avoiding the cause, prevent disaster.

Chasing a Hog—How Whitmarsh Amused

the consistency of cream. This is said to enter the consistency of cream. This is said to enter the consistency of cream. This is said to enter the profession of the particles still altherent to the stomach and render them harmless. It is almost as it infallible antidote; but the best way is to have nothing to do with Paris geen whatever, and so, avoiding the cause, prevent disaster.

Chasing a Hog—How Whitmarsh Amused His Neighbors and Fourteen Small Boys.

Whitmarsh's next-door neighbor is the owner of a very fine hog, an animal of a remarkably large size, a charp-backed, long, home of a very fine hog, an animal of a remarkably large size, a charp-backed, long in his garden, surreying with hog in his garden, surreying with great complaceby the rule was once a fine randem and there, but Whitmarsh best-inched himself, and started to drive the brute quitelly out; but the hog, instead of permitting himself to be driven out, showed fight, and when Whitmarsh kicked at him he seized the foot in his mouth, which made Whitmarsh be handen by ing on the ground Whitmarsh picked it up and renewed the assault. The hog handle lying on the ground Whitmarsh picked it up and renewed the assault. The hog has handle lying on the ground Whitmarsh picked it up and renewed the assault. The hog is back facing backwards. Whitmarsh, with the stick he made a rush between Whitmarsh legs, while great presence of mind, dug his heels in the hog's talk, and pis angel and somewhat after the manner in which as good grip on the hog's tail, a position often seen in a circus when the volunteer riders at bay, and when Whitmarsh dynanced on him with the steek he made a rush between Whitmarsh's legs, while and the hog's back facing back wards. Whitmarsh, with the stick he made a rush between white white himself to be entirely to ride the trick mules. But this position of the was an orall by an an as whitmarsh, and the hog, making a sudden plunge, whitmarsh doubled up over his tail and somewhat after the manner in which as toy more appeared to have

ning through bushes, some of which had large thorns on them, hoping to drag Whitmarsh off from his tail, squealing horribly all the time; but Whitmarsh stihl held on, determined to die right there rather than let ge. Finally the hog dushed into a large pile of decayed tomatoes, and Whitmarsh forgetting himself for a moment, put his hands up to his face to prevent its being smeared with the odoriferous mass. In doing this he let go his grip on the hog's tail, and that animal leaving him in the tomato heap disappeared through a hole in the feace with a farewell squeal of triumph. Whitmarsh picked himself up and went into the house, and when he came out of the bath-room two hours later he remarked with suppressed emotion that he now had but one object in life, and that was to be the supreme owner and governor of a small State, and to see some enterprising genius undertake to bring a hog into it. He says that after disposing of just that one case he could die happy.

A FEMALE SWINDLER.

Age-How She Passed Herself Off as a Rich Widow, and Obtained Quarters in

Fashionable Houses.

New Fort Times, Nov 18.

For several weeks a number of complaints have been received at Police Headquarters from the proprietors of fashionable boarding-houses in this city in relation to the operation most accomplished female swindler. From what has already been developed by the detectives it appears that the accused makes a specialty of defrauding boarding-house keepers by hiring the best suite of rooms ing a week or two, she disappears, leaving nothing but her unpaid bills behind. In ing nothing but her unpaid bills behind. In this manner a number of hotels and boarding-houses have been victimized; and so adroitly has this adventuress covered her tracks that the detectives who have been searching for her have thus far failed to trace her. She is apparently about forty years of age, although she does not admit to be more than thirty. She is about five feet two or three inches in height, rather slim, and quite stylish in appearance; has a sallow complexion, thin lips, and the manners and dialect of a Southern woman. She is a very rapid talker. Her dress is very shabby, consisting chiefly of a black cashmere dress trimmed with black silk, considerably worn. She claims to be a daughter of ex-Gov. Bell, of Texas, and is supposed to be a professional lobbyist, as she showed a remarkable familiarity with persons residing at the national capital.

familiarity with persons residing at the national capital.

One of her chief victims is Mrs. E. F. Bishop, the widow of the late Nathaniel C. Bishop, who keeps a fashionable boarding-house at No. 98 Fifth avenue. Mrs. Bishop, it will be remembered, gained a great deal of unfortunate notoriety through a litigation with her husband, which continued for a number of years before his death, during which period they lived apart. Mrs. Bishop also came before the public as an elocutionist and exponent of Spiritualism. Her house is fitted up in the most elegant style, and her guests are the most select that can be found. On the 22d of September, the woman referred to above called on Mrs. Bishop and expressed a desire to hire the handsomest and most exto above called on Mrs. Bishop and expressed a desire to hire the handsomest and most expensive suite of apartments in the house. She gave her name as Mrs. Castlemaine, and represented herself as a widow of great wealth and of the highest social standing, and that she had a son who was a physician, but who followed his profession as a mere pastime. He was married and had one child, and Mrs. Castlemaine desired rooms for her son and his family as well as for herself. She stated that she had been spending the summer at her country seat near Poughkeepsle, and her son and his family as well as for herself. She stated that she had been spending the summer at her country seat near Poughkeepsie, and as she had determined to pass the winter in this city, she preferred rooms at a private boarding-house, such as Mrs. Bishop's, rather than go to a public hotel. Her shabby appearance did not prepossess Mrs. Bishop in her favor, but she talked so glibbly about her wealth and her family connections that Mrs. Bishop was completely deceived. Being asked for references Mrs. Castlemaine spoke of her intimacy with August Belmont, Commodore Vanderbilt, the Havemeyer and Gunther families, and many other prominent person in this city and Washington. Mrs. Bishop believed her and came to the conclusion that her shabby toilet was merely an indication of a rich woman's eccentricity. The woman represented that she would require accommodations for five horses in Mrs. Bishop's stable, one a trotter, for which she had been offered \$10,000, and the other four full-blooded carriage horses. These were on the way from her farm near Poughkeepsie in charge of the grooms, as they were far too valuable to be trusted to the railroad, and Mrs. Bishop consented that her stable should be altered to accommodate her new boarder's equine treasures. She also desired the best rooms in the house for commodate her new boarder's equine treasures. She also desired the best rooms in the house for herself and her family, and insisted upon a private table. Mrs. Bishop, completely be wildered by the magnificent requirements of this clever adventuress, and deceived by her talk and manner, placed her critical business. adventuress, and deceived by her talk and manner, placed her entire household at the disposal of the new boarder, who subjected the premises to the most rigid inspection, and after a great deal of supercilious criticism of the rooms and their appointments, finally selected the rooms having the choice locations and the handsomest furniture and appointments. The price for the accommodations was settled at \$500 per week, and the rooms were taken from that day. As Mrs. Castlemaine, having concluded all the arrangements satisfactorily, arose to take her departure, she complained of the bad weather, and of feeling very lonely at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where she stated she had a room. She said that she felt almost afraid to sleep alone in that large hotel, and finally asked Mrs. Bishop if she could not accommodate her with a room for that night. Mrs. Bishop, sympathizing with the loneliness of the rich widow, readily fell into the trap, and Mrs. Castlemaine was installed in a handsome bed-room for the night. Mrs. Bishop was so impressed with her new boarder that she did not send to any of the persons whom she gave as references, and this was ner, placed her entire household at the disposal

Mrs. Bishop was so impressed with her new boarder that she did not send to any of the persons whom she gave as references, and this was the fatal defect to the whole case, for, had she taken that precaution, the true character of the rich widow would have been discovered. Mrs. Castlemaine remained in Mrs. Bishop's house for ten days, and during the whole of that time Mrs. Bishop believed in the truth and integrity of her magnificent boarder. A new trouble, however, now arose, and was a source of constant anxiety to Mrs. Castlemaine. It will be remembered that when she came to Mrs. Bishop's house she had no baggage, not even a change of clothing. She had left orders at Poughkeepsie to have her trunks sent on to this city at once, but she was afraid that rascally Victor, her coachman, had neglected his duty, and she was at her wits' ends. Mrs. Bishop generously smoothed this difficulty from her path by opening her wardrobe and allowing Mrs. Castlemaine to choose for herself. She selected several changes of underclothing, and in the meantime she wrote and telegraphed to her faithless servants, at Poughkeepsie, to send on her trunks without delay. During Mrs. Castlemaine's stay at the house, Mrs. Bishop was robbed of a large quantity of silverware, thirteen pairs of lace curtains, which had been brought from Paris, and which cost \$1,000 a pair, and a great quantity of table and household linen. These robberies, it was ascertained, were perpetrated by negro servants in the house, and the curtains and nearly all the silverware have been recovered. It is not believed that Mrs. Castlemaine had anything to do with those robberies, although one thing which occurred looks as though she contemplated something far bolder. By some meaus she induced the too confiding

Nos. 125, 127, and 129 Fifth avenue, where, on the representation that she was Mrs. Banker, a wealthy widow, she engaged a suite of apartments for which she contracted to pay \$125 per week. She also expressed a desire to hire suitable rooms for her "dear friend." Miss Amy S. dgwick. the well-known English authore s, but Mrs. Putnam intumated that she could not conveniently accommodate Miss Sedgwick unless she adopted the alternative of dismissing other guests, which, however, she declined to do. To Mrs. Putnam Mrs. Banker, alias Mrs. Castlemaine volunteered the information that she was a Southern lady of strong Democratic principles, but the boarding mistress assured her new guest that politics were little discussed by her guests. Gen. Beauregard, who had boarded at the establishment some time previous for a brief period, had, notwithstanding his former associations, enjoyed the pleasantest intercourse with other guests of pronounced Republican sympathies. In the mention of the famous Confederate General's name, Mrs. Banker exclaimed that the General's mame, Mrs. Banker exclaimed that the General's family, whose guest she had frequently been. The clever Mrs. Banker's airs and graces had the desired effect in completely victimizing Mrs. Putnam, and on the 9th inst. the new boarder surreptitiously left the house, without, of course, paying her bill. Further revelations concerning her depredations show that she next attempted to enter the Chesterfield House, No. 208 Fifth avenue, by the employment of the same tactics, but the proprietor not only demanded unquestionable references, but also payment for the desired accommodation in advance, at which the lady was apparently highly insulted, and refused to stay in a house kept by a "man." The detectives are working assiduously to effect the arrest of this clever adventuress, and have reason to hope they will soon accomplish their purpose. Among the complainants against her, besides Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Putnam, are the proprietors of the Southern Hotel and the owners o Nos. 125, 127, and 129 Fifth aven the representation that she was

"Yes, sir," said the Teutonic artist, as he put the finishing touches to the reporter's back hair, "we've made up our minds to beat them fellers. Whenever they start a five-cent shop, we'll start one near by and shave for nothing?"

"What if they adopt the same system?"

"Well, then, we'll pay customers to get shaved; give 'em a chromo or something. It ain't no soft thing for us now, you bet. Why, only yesterday one of them Tenth Ward 'bloods' (they used to call him the Commodore of the Frog Pond) got shaved in my shop, and swore he'd go to a five-cent place next time unless I gave him a comb. So I had to give him a comb, but I begged him not to tell about it outside. Since then I've had to give away twenty-two combs that cost me 25 cents each, ten cakes of shaving soap, two hair-brushes, and a sponge, and nearly every other customer 'hangs me up' and nearly every other customer 'hangs me up for a paper collar. I can't stand it much long

Rattlesnake Shoes.

Atlanta (Oa.) Times.

We were shown yesterday a curiosity, the duplicate of which would be hard to find. Mr. Robert Sanders, a citizen of Alabama, who is now in the city, has in his possession a pair of shoes made of a rattlesnake's skin. The skin was neatly tanned, and its surface is smooth and soft. It is thicker than that we would suppose the skin of a rentile to be. the skin of a reptile to be.

OBTAINED ALL THE HONORS. All the honors attainable at the Centenni were awarded to the new "Automatic" sewing machine of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company, 200 and 202 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES. Auction sale to-morrow and Wednesday at 10 am. of watches, diamonds, jewelry, and other for feited pledges from Lipman's loan office, at But-ters' auction house, corner Wabash avenue and Madison street. Bargains can be had at this sale, as all the goods have been forfeited and must be

sold for cash.

HERNEY—Nov. 18, infant son of Charles W. and Sara A. Hervey, 624 West Adams street.

REDINGTON—At 381 West Washington street, Nov. 19, of scarlet fever, Eddie, son of E. D. and Mary C. Redington, aged 3 years 11 months.

**Example of the Park of son of John J. Bruce.

BUTTERS—In this city, Nov. 16, Charles Butters, aged 38 years.

BUTTERS—In this city, Nov. 16, Charles Butters, aged 38 years.

GRIFFIN—Friday, 17th inst., with congestion of the heart, Michael Griffin, aged 21 years 10 months.

months.

Funeral by cars to Calvary at 10 o'clock to-day, from his late residence, No. 13 East Erie street. Whitewater papers please copy.

CORNEAU—On Sunday, Nov. 19, of scarlet fever. David Ellis Corneau, Jr., only surviving child of David E. and Emma Boyer Corneau, aged 4 years 5 months and 29 days.

Prayers at 1561 Indiana avenue, Tuesday. Nov. 21, at 10 a. m. Remains taken to Lockport, Ill., at 12:30 p. m., via Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Railroad.

McFARLAND—Nov. 19, of brain fever, Fannie, infant daughter of Robert E. and Theresa McFarland, aged 10 months and 1 day.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, 1169

West Lake-st., at 10 o'clock Tuesday, the 21st nst., by carriages to Calvary.
New York and Philadelphia papers please

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. CAMBRIAN REPUBLICANS. There will be a meeting of the Cambrian Hayes and Wheeler Club at the church corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, on Monday night, Nov. 20. Let every member be present, as important business will be brought before the meeting.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS. The regular meeting of the Second Ward Republican Club will be held in the Bennett Medical College, 513 State street, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. CONFECTIONERY.

CALIDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and apward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner. Chicago. PERFUMERY.

MARS" A twenty-five cent size of the exquisite "Mars" Cologne is now issued. Larger sizes, \$1, \$2, and \$3, 50, BUCK & RAY-NER, Druggists, Chicago. AUCTION SALES. By G. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av. AUCTION.

DRY GOODS This sale will cover new invoices of the following goods, particularly adapted to immediate demand: Men's Overcoats, Men's Fuil Suits, Boys' Fuil Suits, Men's Winter Caps, Boys' Winter Caps, Buckskin Gloves, Buckskin Mittens, Fur-top Gloves, Men's Kid Gloves, Backskin Mittens, Fur-top Gloves, Men's Kid Gloves, Laddes' Winter Gloves, Yarn Mittens, Leather Mittens, Buck Gauntier, Shirts and Drawers, Laddes' Vosts and Panta, Ladies' White Wear, Scarfe, Nubias, Ladder Jacketa, Knit Hoods, Fiannel Hoods, Leggins, Knit Shawis, Single Shawis, Misson' Hose, Ladder' Hose, Shaker Haif Hose, Hrad-made Hose, Blue and Scarlet Yara, Table Lines, Turkey Damask, Towels, Crahes, Naptins, Doylies, Fancy Cloths, Loom Cloths, Hander Kerchiefs, Beitz, Pocketbooks, Pencilis, Alpacas, Repeller Marsellies Gluins, Jacquard Quilts, Germantown Quilts, Gottonoids, Jacquard Quilts, Germantown Quilts, Cottonoids, Jacquard Quilts, Germantown Quilts, Cottonoids, Plated Tablespoons, Plated Tablespoons, Plated Tablespoons, Plated Tablespoons, Plated Tablespoons, Plated Table-knives, Hazor Strops, Spring Basances, Shears, Endombal, Razor Strops, Cotton, Shoe Laces, Pina.

SPECIFIC.—We have consigned especialty for this sale One Hundred Glozen Overahirts, Financel, Waterproof, and Cassimere. Extra sizes, and particularly designed for Out-of-doors Wear.

MILLINERY.—A special invoice of Velvetcens.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Anctioneers.

"IT MUST BE DONE."

The manufacturers need the money, and we must obey their orders to close their accounts. We shall offer on Wednesday, Nov. 22, a full and free sale of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, and Women's, Misses' and Children's Fine and Heavy Goods. Call and examine before buying elsewhere. Catalogues ready Monday. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

By JAS, P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.
2,500 Cases Boots and Shoes
TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 21, at 9% o'clock,
fall lines Split Kip and Calf Boots.
Also, farst-class Bankrupt Stock Fine Retailing
Goods, without reserve, to pay advances,
JAS, P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

RETAIL SALE LADIES' & GENTS' FURS.

BOOTS & SHOES. Gloves, Mitts, Hats, Caps, and Furs, TUESDAY MORNING. Nov. 21. at 9:30 o'clock, at or malesrooms, 118 and 120 Wahsan av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneera

THE BALANCE

Clifton House Furniture

AT AUCTION, REGARDLESS OF PRICE On Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 10 o'clock,

At No. 108 Madison-st. Among the property are Brussels Carpets, Bedsteads and Springs, Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Parlor Sets, Marble-top Tables, Elegant French Pier Glasses, Cut Glass and Bronze Gachandeliers, Plated Ware, Copper Ware, together with a large variety of other Furniture.

2. Billiand Tables.

3 Billiard Tables, complete, and in splendid order.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anci'm. ABE LIPMAN'S

GREAT AUCTION SALE! OF 2,000 LOTS OF Fine Gold and Silver Watches

OF EVERY MAKE AND QUALITY. DIAMOND JEWELRY IN GREAT VARIETY

Fine Gold Sets of every style, Ladies' and Gents' Fine Gold Chains, ALSO A LARGE QUANTITY OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE

COMPRISING AN ENDLESS VARIETY, On Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 21 and 22, Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., and continuing all of each day and evening, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabashaw. N. E. cor. Nadison-st. I am determined to sell every article to the highest biddler for eash.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,

Cor. Clark and Monroe-sts.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS

REGULAR-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men's, Youths' and Boys' Wear,
FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, EDGINGS, EMBROIDERIES, HO-SIERY, GLOVES, HATS, CAPS. &c., Thursday Morning, Nov. 23, at 9:30 o'cl'k

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

THIRD

RICH AND ELEGANT

CHINESE, INDIA,

Oriental Goods,

84 & 86 Randolph-st., 20 and 21, at 10 a. m.

75 CASES Elaborately Painted Vases, Flower Stands, Jewel Caskets, Richly Painted and Decorated Plates, Cups and Saucers, Salad Bowls, &c., &c.

Parlor, Mantel, & Library Ornaments. 5 BALES

TURKISH AND PERSIAN RUGS AND CARPETS, New Designs; large to extra large sizes. This sale includes many Choice Selections from duplicates

at the Great Centennial Exhibition AT PHILADELPHIA.

Trade Invited --- Sale Peremptory.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS. FOR FRIDAY, NOV. 24, AT 9:30 A. M. New and Second-Hand Furniture.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD-GOODS, A full line of Carpets, Stoves of all kinds, General Merchandise. All-Wool Blankets, Plated-Ware, Crockery and Glassware, Teas, Cigars, etc., etc.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transstantic Company's Mail Research between New York and Havre, calling at Pigmouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The spiendid vessels on this favorice route for the Continent, (Cabina provided with Electric Bells,) will sail from sier No. 48, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows:

Canada, Frangeul, Saturday, Nov. 18, 7 a m. Amerique, Pounoix, Saturday, Dec. 26 a m. France, Trudelle, Saturday, Dec. 16, 6 a m. Price of passage in gold (theiluding wine) First cabin, 510 w 5120, according to accommodation. Second, 572, 1871, according to accommodation. Second, 572, 1871, according to accommodation, including winesses of the Saturday Dec. 18, 52 and 1872, 1871, according to accommodation, including winesses of the Saturday of the Satu NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

HELVETIA, Nov25, 11a m. | THE QUEEN, Dec. 9, 11 am
ITALY....Dec. 2, 3 p. m. | SPAIN...Dec. 16, 3 p. m.

HOLLAND, Nov. 25, 11a m | Ellin....Dec. 6, 9 a. m.
Cabin passage, 855, 800, and 870 currency. Resurs
tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$26, currency. Drafts for fit and upwards on Great Britain and
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North German Lloyd.

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